"ROAD TO RUIN."
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 147 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.
1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bootle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BETTER THAN THE BEST
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed hich does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok. PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 a yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. D. SMART,
Agent.
11, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.
Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.
Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.
The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.
Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.
For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—
N. B. LALA,
Secretary.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.
WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BELGAUM.—Keshar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA. A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE:—La Croix & Co.
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LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Imam B. Sherkar.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.
Intending buyers should communicate with
AHMED HUSEIN & CO.,
Khadak, Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 100 CANDIS BOLD GROUND NUTS.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st June, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Shivji Kooverji and Co., at their Godown, Doongeri Street and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Messrs. Jetha Virji.
100 Candis Bold Ground Nuts Sholapur Barsi District, according to the condition of Kabala.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st June, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists,
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE of Very Rich Seasoned Blackwood Indian Carved Furniture, such as Old Seasoned Blackwood Indian Carved Wardrobe with Figures of Gods, Lady's Devonporte, Lady's Work Table, also specially selected and made to order Household furniture by Well-known Makers, such as Very Rich Drawing and Reading Room, Silk Tapestry Lined Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Silver Show Cases, Roll Top Office Table, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano by Newfeld, Rich Hornless Pathephones, and Gramophones with selected Records, Ensign English Roll Film, Camera, Hamond Typewriter, Silver Sprays, Very Rich Chesterfield Chairs, Camera Lenses, Old Curiosities, Ceiling Fan, etc., etc.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, very rich seasoned blackwood Indian carved furniture such as old seasoned, blackwood Indian carved wardrobe, with figures of Gods, Lady's Devonporte, Lady's work tables, centre tables, jardineer stands, etc., etc., and also specially selected and made-to-order household furniture by well-known makers such as dining table, Louis pattern mirrored sideboards, English designed dining chairs, very rich drawing and reading room silk tapestry lined complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich artistic handsome silver cabinets, silver show cases, revolving office table, sweet-toned cottage piano by Newfeld, English hornless Pathephone and gramophone, with selected English records, rich teapoys, mirrored hall stands, rich brass antique ornaments, brass flower pots, rich pictures, very rich double and single almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top washing tables, old China, vases, rich Chesterfield chairs, ensign English roll film camera, camera lenses, old curiosities, hand sewing machine, Hamond typewriter, ceiling fan, rich glass porcelain and platedware, wearing apparels, trouser stretcher, etc. etc.
The property of Captain W. S. Fraser, I.M.S., and others including the effects of the late Mr. Gibbons by order of the Administrator-General of Bengal.
At 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the property of other gentlemen.
1 sea spring Karachi Built Vis-a-Vis with chestnut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 English Circular Glass fronted Brougham.
1 4 cylinder, 5 seated Mass Motor Car thoroughly overhauled in perfect order.
1 4 cylinder, 5 seated Singer Motor Car in running order.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st June, 1917.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner
AMICHAND GOVINDJI
The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Lombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ... ... Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country ... ... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's oil externally for nervous debility. Non invitant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND B. M., Shikarpur, Sind. 8316

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.—University students are requested to note that Mr. KHARE will begin work with the Matric Class in German, the Inter-French and the Inter-German men from the 22nd at Broacha Buildings, Princess Street. 8593

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS, TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited, Hughes Road, Chawpati.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Agents for Swadeshi Black Japan and Phenyle, c/o. R. G. Poojani, Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonja, Building, Post No. 9. 8559

WANTED—An experienced MATRIC or S. F. for a grant-in-aid A.-V. School. (With Drawing preferred. Apply sharp stating salary required to Box No. 883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8550

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in every town of India for a respectable Insurance Company. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 809. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT wanted by European Firm in Bombay for Ironmongery and China and Glass business. Experienced hands only should apply. Good salary to capable hand. Apply, Box No. 896 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8590

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Science or Mathematics; also an undergraduate and a Matric with Persian preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating the minimum salary expected to—M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector Maugrol. 8563

WANTED—For Kirkee Arsenal, an ENGINE DRIVER, capable of looking after Motors and Dynamos, on Rs. 60 per mensem on the permanent establishment. Only those who are in possession of a 2nd class certificate under Boilers Act need only apply to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ORDNANCE STORES, 5th and 6th Divisions, KIRKEE. 8594

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of an INSPECTOR to take charge of an Instrument and General Repair Shop at Khargpur, employing about 180 workmen. Salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications, with free quarters. Only applications from men who have a thorough mechanical training in accurate machine and fitting work and who are used to working with Micrometer gauges will be considered. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Electrical Branch, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Khargpur. 8565

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL, who must be a teacher of long-standing and having organising power. Salary Rs. 150 to 200 a month. Apply sharp to the SECRETARY Marwari Vidyalaya, Bombay No. 4. 8597

WANTED

WANTED—A HINDU TENANT for the ground floor of a house, situated at the corner of Damer Lane, opposite French Bridge, Bombay. 8577

WANTED—TIPPING WAGONS of 27 Cft. capacity and 2 ft. gauge with roller bearings complete. Please quote price and place of delivery to Box No. 885, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8564

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 3,50,000 at 4 per cent. per annum for raising a building on a most prominent plot of ground in Bombay, valued at Rs. 2,25,000. Both the plot and the building so erected will be pledged as a security till the sum is paid. Apply sharp to Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8578

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR HIRE—Plot of ground, Tava Lane Pydhoni Apply DAMODER ROWJI, Morarji Market. 8444

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—To Hindus only, flats on Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpatty Road. 8567

WATSON'S ANNEXE Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under Section 22, Sub-section (1), Clauses (f), (i), (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that it is proposed to erect a Cinema Theatre on the plot of ground situated at the junctions of Sandhurst Road, with the Khetwady 1st and 2nd Lanes, admeasuring about 2,400 square yards and composed partly of the Improvement Trust plot No. 82 of the Sandhurst Road Estate (west) admeasuring about 900 square yards and partly of the ground to the south belonging to Mr. Badrudin Ahmedji, admeasuring about 1,500 square yards and assessed under Municipal D Ward Nos. 1708 and 1712 and Street Nos. 1 and 5 and registered under Collector's New Survey Nos. 5393—5394.

NOTICE is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Cinema Theatre, should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 4th day of July, 1917, i.e., 14 days after the date of this Notice.

MERWANJI, BANA, DADACHANJI & Co., Architects.

Bombay, 20th June, 1917. 8596

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

CONFEDERACY OF 100 TICKETS OF WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

(TICKETS RS. 10 EACH).

CONFEDERACY divided into 500 shares of Rs. 2 each share available up to 1st July, 1917, from—

Messrs. A. F. MARTIN & Co.,
Girgaum Road, Bombay, No. 2.

N. B.—Ten lots of confederacy tickets of 100 tickets each have been already sold. Lots 11 to 20 are now available.

We furnish to every shareholder the share certificate with original numbers. 8570

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "INDO MARU" having arrived in Bombay from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA, Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
20th June, 1917.

PUBLIC NOTICES

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that commencing from FRIDAY, the 22nd June,, the Victoria Gardens will be reserved on FRIDAYS except when Friday is a public holiday, for Women and Children only.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMSHED M. DOCTOR,
C.M.Z.S.,
Actg. Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.

Victoria Gardens,
Bombay, 13th June, 1917. 8502

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANEKLAL NATHABHAI MEHTA, the sole surviving and proving executor of the last will and testament of LAXMIDAS PARMANANDAS PAREKH, deceased of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14K, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Secretary Notified Area Committee, Salsette, Bandra, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, bungalow, kitchen and outhouses together with trees and plants standing thereon and situate lying and being at Eksar near Borivli in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra containing by admeasurement 2,505 square yards or thereabouts and bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 237 and assessed in the Books of the Notified Area Committee, Salsette, under No. 19, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Mandpeshwar Road on or towards the West by the land hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by Public Passage and on or towards the South by the land of Gopalji K. Delvadekar.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with trees and plants standing thereon situate lying and being at Eksar near Borivli in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra containing by admeasurement 1,828 square yards or thereabouts and assessed with other lands under Survey Nos. 174, 175 and 209 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore first described on or towards the West by the land of Shakerlal Ramdas on or towards the North by Public Passage and on or towards the South by the land of Bhai Babaji Talom.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
8525 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

MAGNIFICIENT FILM BILL

Five-part Drama.

"THE UNATTAINABLE"

How an actress married a simple sheep farmer, and after once again becoming mixed up with her old associates, risks her life for her husband. This powerful story is on similar lines to the extremely popular film recently shown—"LOVE NEVER DIES."

"LOVE AND A LIAR"

A comic film in which a boy, a girl and their rich uncle and aunt play amusing parts.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE

PRAISES FROM THE PRESS.

"The film has scored a great success."—TIMES OF INDIA.

"The Unattainable is exciting all through and gives a true picture of stage life in New York."—BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4; Box seats, Rs. 2.

To-night! *To-night!*

AT THE

ELDORADO

BOMBAY LEADING CINEMA

PROGRAMME:

1 PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE

2 3 4 5 **MARISE**

Featuring Artist of

Comedie Francais

Story of love and Revenge.

6 **UNFRIENDLY FRUIT**

COMIC

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Commencing Saturday, 23rd June.

A MIGHTY FILM!

The Greatest of all Italian War Films ever presented before the public

"THE BATTLE OF THE ALPS"
"THE BATTLE OF THE ALPS"
"THE BATTLE OF THE ALPS"

In 5 Reels. In 5 Reels.

(On the Adamello Glacier)

THE SUPER FILM OF OUR ITALIAN ARMIES.

This striking picture portrays in the most effective way the difficulties of Alpine fighting amidst vast ranges of Peaks rising to some 10,000 feet above Sea Level and forming an almost impassable barrier even to the finest troops.....

A VERY REMARKABLE FILM.

"THE BATTLE OF THE ALPS"

The Only Italian Official War Film exhibited before Their Majesties.

COURT CIRCULAR

Buckingham Palace, March 3rd.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Princess Mary, Field-Marshal, the Duke of Connaught, and Princes Patricia of Connaught, entertained a number of the Overseas Expeditionary Forces to Tea at Buckingham Palace this afternoon- when the Cinematograph Film "The Battle of the Alps" (on the Adamello Glacier) was exhibited before Their Majesties.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, the Right Hon. W. F. and Mrs. Massey, the Right Hon. Sir Edward and Lady Morris, and Right Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, Bt., and Lady Ward, had the honour of being invited.

His Majesty has conveyed to Dr. M. Pettinati his appreciation for the film depicting the deeds of the Italian Army on the high Alps.

COURT CIRCULAR.

Marlborough House, Saturday.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Princess Victoria, attended a representation of the Italian War Film, "on the Adamello," at the new Gallery.

ALSO

OUR EXCLUSIVE NAVY FILM.

"THE ITALIAN NAVY IN ACTION"
"THE ITALIAN NAVY IN ACTION"
"THE ITALIAN NAVY IN ACTION"

In 2 Reels—3,000 Feet.

Film Approved by the Italian Admiralty.

FOREWORD.

We make bold to assert that this subject shows a variety of incidents seldom seen in films of this type.

We see the first bird's eye view of Venice ever shown on the screen, an actual aerial attack on a City, etc., etc.

At Sea a unique picture depicts the exact manner in which a Submarine stops a Merchant Vessel by firing a torpedo, and in addition to many varied and wonderful pictures of a Naval work life.

We commend this film with confidence as a subject certain to please that large public which is always interested in a really good Naval Film.

Prices: Rs. 3, 2, 1, annas 8 and 4.

Look out for the

ITALIAN RED CROSS NIGHT.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.

TO-NIGHT

"MATER DOLOROSA"

A film of the highest perfection

featuring

EMMY LYNN.

One of the foremost actresses of France.

See this film to judge what a good picture ought to be. Essentially a subject for the discriminating public.

4 Reels of absolutely the finest acting yet witnessed in Bombay.

NOTE—"The Shielding Shadow" will be continued from next Saturday.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

AMUSEMENTS.

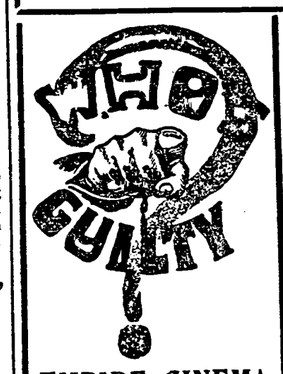
EMPIRE CINEMA

6-30 8-30 10 p.m.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE

SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.

TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.



EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown

"WHO'S GUILTY?" by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.

This week Problem for the Audience to solve.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH"

In all the little lapses life's journey, can you honestly say

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

PATHE GAZETTE. | PATHE COMEDY.

TREMENDOUS BOOKING FOR TO-NIGHT.

GREAT GALA NIGHT. 10 P.M. 6-30

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

THE

GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY Co.

Presents

STEVE BUCKINGHAM

London's genial Comique.

with an entirely

NEW COMPANY.

For the first time in Bombay

In an unclassical sort of a Musical Revusical Playlet

NERO THE NAUGHTY
NERO THE NAUGHTY
NERO THE NAUGHTY
NERO THE NAUGHTY

SEE THE FALL OF ROME
THE GREAT FIRE SCENE
THE REIGN OF CATS AND DOGS

NEAR THE ROARING OF LIONS

and the

MAD BULL

The

DANCES OF FAIR LADIES

A laugh to every second

BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES
FASCINATING MUSIC

and

SPECIAL SCENERY.

THE ABOVE COMEDY

will be preceded in the the first part

By

VAUDIVILLE

Introducing the following NEW ARTISTES

STEVE BUCKINGHAM
ROSIE CASTELLO
MINNIE BARTELLE
IVY McGRATH
PEGGY CASTELLO
CH. MORRIS
FRED HARCOURT

under the musical direction of

MISS ADA PALMER

Intercepted by our

Excruciatingly funny Cinema Comedy

By Pathe Freres

BUNGLING BUNK'S BUNKO

POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 3, 2, 1. As. 8, 6, 4.
BOXES Rs. 15 and 25.

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 8-30 and every Sunday at 7-30 extra cinema show

At People's Popular Prices: Re. 1, As. 8, 4 & 2.

THIS WEEK'S Cinema includes
SCOUNDREL'S CHANCE (Col. drama)
BUNGLING BUNK'S BUNKO (comedy)
BURGLER'S FIRST LOVE AFFAIR (comic).

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

No. 231, Nagdevi St., BOMBAY.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 2,

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents the Eminent Stars

HARRY CORSON CLARKE

and MARGARET DALE OWEN in the

BANDMAN COMEDY Co.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

The Rev. G. Waldron's topical play

SHOULD A WOMAN TELL?

AND VARIETIES.

Friday, 22nd June.

NEW VAUDEVILLE

Saturday, 23rd June at 9-30.

Harry Corson Clarke's great hit

"WHOSE BABY ARE YOU?"

Sunday 24th, MATINEE at 6 p.m.

"WHOSE BABY ARE YOU?"

Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan at ROSE & Co. from 10 a. m. to 6 p.m. daily. After 7 p.m at Theatre

EVERY EVENING at 6-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES!

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS,

Booksellers & Publishers

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edin. Just out	28	0
CASPERZ on Estoppels and the Substantive Law 1915	18	0
SANJIVRAO'S Century Digest Civil 10 Vols.	80	0
All India Civil Court Manual with Bombay Local Acts. 3 Vols.	18	0
Collet's Specific Relief Act by Hannah and Acharya 1916	14	0
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Indian Company's Act by Rangachariar, S. K. 1915	12	0
Trevelyan's Law relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16	0
Daruwalla's Doctrine of Consideration, treated Historically and Comparatively 1914	15	0
Gours' Transfer of Property Vol. I. 1915	12	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. II 1916	15	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. III 1916	10	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, 3 Vols. together	35	0
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence by Waddell	20	0
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Woodroffe and AmirAlli's Law of Evidence 1916	18	0
Donough's Indian Stamp Act 1915	9	0
Donough's Land Acquisition and Compensation 1916	10	0
Theobald's Law of Wills	26	4
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Key and Elphinstone's Precedents in Conveyancing 2 Vols.	63	0
Khandekar's Indian Criminal Court Manual 2 Vols. 1915/16	6	0
Hunwood's Law and Practice of Registration in India	7	8
Woodroffe's Law of Injunction 1914, 1915	12	0
Mulla's Civil Procedure, Practitioner's Edn. 1916	11	0
Mulla's Hindu Law, 1915	6	0
Snell's Principles of Equity 1915	15	12
Smith's Practical Exposition of the Principles of Equity, 1914	15	12
Scrutton's Charterparties and Bills of Lading, 1914	13	8
THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGEST OF ENGLISH CASE LAW. THE DECENNIAL DIGEST & THE DIGEST OF CASES, OVERRULED. 21 Vols. Offered at	350	0
Maxwell's Interpretation of Statute	18	12
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Kerr on Injunctions 1914	26	4
Statute Law relating to Marriage and Divorce in British India	12	0
Ratanlal's Law of Crimes 1915	10	0
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Ghosh's Indian Limitation Act	5	0
Chaudhuri's Law of Consideration and Compromise in British India	9	0

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Central India, east in Central Provinces except west and west coast of the Peninsula; local in Bihar and Orissa, Bombay Deccan, South-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Assam.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein eight inches; Bassein, Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu three; Toungoo Lashio one; Cox's Bazar two; Barisal, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Purnea, Allahabad one and half; Chakrak, Mainpuri two; Mukteswar three; Delhi, Ludhiana, Murree one and half; Gulmarg, Jubbulpore one; Pendra three; Nowgong two; Bombay one and half; Trivandrum three.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 20th June 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to June 20th, 1916	June 1st to June 20th, 1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	1.31	9.90	17.82	2.36
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.95	9.34	15.99	0.83
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.80	9.55	15.50	0.83
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.40	9.35	16.25	1.19
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th June 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.....	29.634 Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.9 "
Dew Point.....	77.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.828 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	9.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.2 "
Minimum do. do.	80.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	254 Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.29 Inches.
Total fall during month	9.85 "
Do. do. year	12.44 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th June	0.03 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on still	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.		June	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	20	0 25a	28 7		20	m 5 16	16 0
						6 25a	19 3
Thur	21	m 0 1	25 8		21	m 5 52	16 2
		0 55a	28 6			7 2a	19 1
Fri	22	m 0 40	25 8		22	m 6 26	16 2
		1 23a	28 2			7 37a	19 0
Sat	23	m 1 17	25 6		23	m 6 59	17 0
		1 56a	27 10			8 10a	19 0
Sun.	24	m 1 52	25 3		24	m 7 33	17 7
		2 32a	27 4			8 43a	19 0
Mon.	25	m 2 29	24 11		25	m 8 8	18 4
		3 51a	26 10			9 18a	19 1
Tues	25	m 3 9	24 8		26	m 8 45	19 1
		3 21a	26 5			9 58a	19 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 20 (Wednesday)	.. 6h. 2m.	.. 7h. 18m.
" 21 (Thursday)	.. 6h. 2m.	.. 7h. 18m.
" 22 (Friday)	.. 6h. 2m.	.. 7h. 18m.
" 23 (Saturday)	.. 6h. 2m.	.. 7h. 19m.
" 24 (Sunday)	.. 6h. 3m.	.. 7h. 19m.
" 25 (Monday)	.. 6h. 3m.	.. 7h. 19m.
" 26 (Tuesday)	.. 6h. 3m.	.. 7h. 19m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 19th June 19d, 6h 39m. p.m.; First Quarter, 27d, 9h. 38m p.m.; Full Moon July 5d, 9h. 10 5m. a.m.; Last Quarter 11d, 5h. 41m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th June 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local; Rawalpindi has had 0.13in., Ambala 0.27in. and Delhi 1.67in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.28in., Mainpuri 2.13in., Jhansi 0.57in., Cawnpore 0.21in. and Allahabad 1.28in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature is generally below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Rajputana, where day temperature continues in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.34in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 1.07in. of rain and Raipur 0.44in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the eastern districts. Day temperature is in defect at most places.

The Konkan.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 1.31in., Ratnagiri 0.95in and Karwar 0.40in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.41in. and Belgaum 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the United Provinces and in the extreme south and decreased in the Punjab. It has been nearly general in the United Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Carnatic, fairly general in the east Punjab, and the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces and local in south Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan. Seas are still very rough at Karachi, rough at Dwarka and moderate elsewhere on the west coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, and Malabar, fairly general in the United Provinces, and the south Bombay Deccan and local in the Punjab and south-east Madras. A few falls may occur in the central parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of June 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	87	71.4	50	..	0	..
Do. (19th June)	99	9 66	67	..	0	—0.05
Jask	98	1 89.1	58	..	0	..
Muskat	92	1 88.1	77	..	0	—0.15
Do. (19th June)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100	3 84.0	72	..	1.09	+0.77
Rawalpindi	87	5 65.1	75	0.13	6.39	+5.57
Lahore	89	0 71.3	83	0.01	1.97	+1.18
Hissar	92	4 76 0	81	..	2.08	..
Ambala	91	7 72 1	80	02.7	5.61	+4.68
Delhi	90	2 77.0	89	1.67	4.44	+3.25
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90	4 77.8	81	0..8	0.18	—0.28
Mainpuri	95	0 77.3	91	2.13	2.39	—1.31
Jhansi	96	0 73.8	79	0.57	2.33	+0.69
Cawnpore	93	8 79.1	82	0.21	1.43	—0.13
Allahabad	89	8 75.7	87	1.28	3 66	+2 20
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	116	1 85.2	52	..	0	—0.05
Karachi	90	7 84.4	84	..	0	—0.13
Ajmer	87	2 77.8	78	..	5.98	+5.01
Jaipore	88	2 78.1	62	..	2.74	+1.87
Kotah	90	8 80.3	67	..	7.76	+6.42
Mount Abe	76	2 6.9	91	..	4.63	+3.12
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Surat	94	4 82.1	70	..	1.23	+0.48
Dwarka	89	8 83.2	81	..	0.55	—0.26
Veraval	85	7 83.1	83	..	8.17	+5.28
Rajkot	95	1 72.8	67	..	1.22	—0.76
Bhavnagar Para	99	0 80.8	88	..	0.59	—1.96
Surat	88	1 78.5	87	0.34	3.70	+0.14
Ahmedabad	97	6 80.1	72	..	1.16	—0.83
Deesa	96	9 85.6	82	..	1.29	+0.72
Cutch	86	2 76.0	83	..	11.75	+10.27
Indore	86	7 73.3	79	0.02	3.85	+0.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93	9 75.7	87	1.07	4.18	+0.90
Nagpur	92	4 79.2	79	0.03	2.01	—0.47
Hoshangabad	88	5 74.0	77	..	3.72	+0.87
Khandwa	90	4 77.8	88	..	4.51	+1.62
Akola	94	1 79.4	66	..	4.41	+1.33
Amraoti	91	8 78.3	84	..	2.60	—1.30
Nagpur	90	8 80.8	66	..	3.23	—1.86
Chanda	94	7 80.2	64	..	4.72	+0.44
Raipur	89	9 74.8	85	0.44	14.94	+10.59
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87	3 78.4	80	1.31	9.90	—1.10
Ratnagiri	85	9 75.1	83	0.95	13.78	+2.92
Marmagao	85	5 80.0	87	0.08	22.64	+10.63
Karwar	86	2 76.0	84	0.40	31.63	+8.64
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Mahabaleshwar	..	76.4	62	..	0.53	—2.75
Ahmednagar	89	6 70.8	75	..	3.07	—0.93
Poona	88	6 72.1	86	0.41	2.54	—0.69
Sholapur	92	6 74.4	61	..	2 46	—1.09
Bijapur	87	6 72.2	70	..	5.96	+2.94
Belgaum	90	1 67.8	80	0.10	6.12	+0.46
Aurangabad	89	7 71.6	88	0.05	7.38	+3.83
Nizamabad (Indor).	95	7 70.2	61	..	4.11	+0.91
Hyderabad	90	1 75.2	80	..	2.32	—0.78
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86	5 75.1	87	0.29	88.13	+11.07
Calicut	80	9 73.2	96	0.95	20.78	—4.84
Cochin	86	0 78.7	87	0.10	22.63	+2.77
Colombo	88	6 74.4	85	0.79	4.85	—2.08
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85	1 75.8	67	..	7.51	+4.26
Bellary	94	2 76.6	50	..	2 57	+1.09
Cuddapah	98	2 78.9	57	..	2.49	+0.49
Madras	88	9 79.0	69	..	3.98	+2.61
Bangalore	81	5 64.8	77	..	2.52	+0.17
Coimbatore	86	5 69.3	54	0 17	0.64	—0.16
Trichinopoly	92	8 75.7	69	0.22	1.26	+0.45
Negapatam	94	2 79.8	77	..	0.59	—0.21

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 20th June, 1917, was 29.8.9 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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PIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first day of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be taken. Those who use them recommend them, hence the numerous s'le. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/4 of MARTIN, Chemist, ROUEN (FRANCE). Depôt for India.

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CLENER
for your motor car, Furniture etc. and
ARTISTIC WOOD—DYES
in seventeen different shades.
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BOMBAY: 5, New Queen's Road. DELHI: 4, Kashmir Gate. KARACHI: Elphinston Street.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 19th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. .. ..	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	.. ..	100
" " Imports	.. .. ..	Nil
Std. Americans	.. .. ..	19.37+1 37
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. .. ..	28 60+ 50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	26.30+1.10
	Oct.	26.20+1.20
	Jan.	26.70+1.35

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's closing price.	
June	18 65	+1.17
June-July	18.51	
July-Aug.	18.20	+1.6
Aug.-Sept.	17 82	+.90
Sept.-Oct.	17.48	
Oct.-Nov.	17.05	+1.00
Nov.-Dec.	16.72	
Dec.-Jan.	16.60	
Jan.-Feb.	16.55	+1.3
Feb.-Mar.	16.48	
Mar.-Apl.	16 39	+1.00
May-June	16.23	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 19th.

Months	To-day's closing price
June	18.63+15
June-July	18.49+ 6
July-Aug.	18.29+ 6
Aug.-Sept.	17.98+ 3
Sept.-Oct	17.57+ 9
Oct.-Nov.	17.15+10
Nov.-Dec.	16.85+13
Dec.-Jan.	16.70+10
Jan.-Feb.	16.66+ 6
Feb.-March	16 52+ 6
March-April	16.45+ 6

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, June 19th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	28.00+.30
Oct.	26.90+.50
Nov.	26.35+.10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 19th.

F. G. Bengal	Good ..	.. ..	15.80
" "	Fully Good	.. ..	15.85 +1.20
" "	Fine ..	.. ..	16.10
No. 1 Comra	Good ..	.. ..	17.10
" "	Fully Good	.. ..	17.35
" "	Fine ..	.. ..	17.60 +1.40
M G. Broach	Good ..	.. ..	16.44
" "	Fully Good	.. ..	16.62
" "	Fine ..	.. ..	16.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 18th

Day's Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	1,000
" to Continent..	.. ..	1,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	19
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.78.35
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	77½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 20.

There was again a further sharp rise of over 1d. per pound in Liverpool, yesterday. This morning Fine Broach July was quoted Rs. 516, Fine Bengal July Rs. 359 and Good Broach April Rs. 490. The market opened very late and Fine Broach July dropped to Rs. 513. There was a slight recovery towards the close and Rs. 515 was quoted. Little business has been done and there is no strength in the market in spite of the continued advance at Home. All Southern styles were steady with the exception of Westerns, which were weak with free sellers.

New Crops have been quiet but steady with little doing.

In ready cotton only a very moderate business has been done and there is no life in the market.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	.. ..	July	.. 515
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	..	July	.. 460
Fine M. G. Bengal	..	July	.. 360
Good M. G. Westerns	..	June-July	.. 461
Good M. G. Westerns	..	June-July	.. 431
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	..	June-July	.. 470
Good M. G. Coompta	..	June-July	.. 461
Good M. G. Miraj	..	June-July	.. 463

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	.. ..	April 1918.	.. 490
Fully Good Bengal	.. ..	January 1918.	.. 370

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

OLD CROPS.

Bengal	..	July	.. 360
Broach	..	July	.. 515

NEW CROP.

Bengal	..	January	.. 370
Broach	..	April	.. 490/91

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 20th JUNE 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	371	361	351			Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	371	361	351			"
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		455				"
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple" ..				470	454	"
M. G. Broach ..		510	510			"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				470	454	"
M. G. Westerns ..				452	436	"
M. G. Westerns ..				442	426	"
M. G. Compta ..				470	454	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		467	479	459		"

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30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 20th June, 1917, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	..	360	370	.. 1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	371	361	351	.. Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	360	350	340	.. Ready
Akola Khamgaum	..	440	410	.. Ready
Karanja (M G)	..	480	..	.. 1/25th July 17
Broach (M G)	..	502	492	480 Ready
	..	514	..	.. 1/25th July 17
	..	..	..	496 1/25th April 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	467 July/August
	..	..	..	466 Ready
Sawg 1. Dharwar	..	..	..	470 Ready
	..	..	..	463 July/August
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	452 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	443 Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	..	465 Ready
	..	..	..	459 July/August

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 19th June:—

Cotton	2,784 bales.
Wheat	70,570 cwts.
Linseed	14,140 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	2,443 "
Gingellyseed	4,940 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	11,746 "
Rice	3,703 "
Myrabollams	548 "
Cottonseed	2,154 "
Mowraseed	184 "
Gram	2,019 "
Jowar	848 "
Maize	232 "
Barley	1,836 "

HEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, June 20th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Shall Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70.30 ..	43 8 0	0 0 0
" Cawnpore 70.30 ..	43 8 0	0 0 0
" Karachi Baugis	43 8 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed Brown Delhi ..	6 12 0	7 2 0
" Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 8 0	8 14 0
" Thin ..	7 12 0	8 2 0
Toolseed, White 85.15 ..	6 8 0	6 14 0
" Gular 75.25 ..	5 0 0	5 6 0
" Gular 50 50 ..	4 0 0	4 12 0
" Black	4 0 0	4 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	6 12 0	7 8 0
Groundnuts	4 0 0	4 4 0
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	3 2 0	4 12 0
Arandi	4 1 0	4 8 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat Aug.-Sept. ..	6 13 0	
Linseed Sept.	6 0 0	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 18th June:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	10	12.188
B. B. & C. I. Railway	6	7 188

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
Nil.		

BULLION.

The Silver market opened steady but eased off towards the close due to speculators' sales,

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-3.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 89-4.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 89-9.
Silver 2nd Sett Ex-duty 89-13.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185¼.
3 Months' sight Franc Fr. 191½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 172½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 272½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 151½.
60 days' sight Japan, Rs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York, Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, Cum-warrant Rs. 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan Rs. 95.
3½ per cent Small clean pieces Rs. 66.
3 per cent. Small clean pieces Rs. 57.
4 per Port Trust bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice Rs. 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust bond long dated Rs. 75.
Municipal long dated Rs. 74.
Municipal short dated Rs. 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July Rs. 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa Rs. 90.
Sanitary Rs. 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES

The share market opened firm and a fair amount of business was put through in some favourite stocks. In all other sections there was not much doing. The market is without any new feature.

Standards were placed at prices varying from Rs. 1,630 to Rs. 1,647-8, Madhavjees from Rs. 1,855 to Rs. 1,875, Fazulbhoys from Rs. 675 to Rs. 680, Indore Malwas from Rs 407-8 to Rs. 411-4, Nagpurs from Rs. 2,360 to Rs. 2,350.

Bombay Unites were steady at Rs. 720, Century at Rs. 305, Crescents at Rs. 203-12, Currimbhoys at Rs. 390, Davids at Rs. 455, Finlay at Rs. 287-8, Kasturchands at Rs. 1,075, Pearls at Rs. 476-4, Simplex at Rs. 670, Swan at Rs. 295, and Swadeshis at Rs. 1,690.

Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 245 and Rs. 242-8, and deferreds were quoted at Rs. 980.

Shivrajpurs were quoted at Rs. 40-8, Central India Mining at Rs. 43-8, Alcocks declined to Rs. 850, Bombay Steam improved to Rs. 272-8, Bombay Tramways are quoted at Rs. 325, and Tata Hydros at Rs. 1,145.

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED.

We are informed that the tenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Bank was held at the Head Office, Osaka, in April last,

The net profits for the half year, including Yen 333,522.71 brought forward from the last account, amount to Yen 936,542.03. From this amount after providing Yen 250,000 for the Reserve Fund and Yen 154,800 for Doubtful Debts, Pension Reserve and Bonus, has been deducted Yen 197,690.21, being the Dividend of 5 per cent.

The amount carried forward to the next half year is Yen 334,051.82.

The total Deposits of the Bank are reported to have reached the sum of Yen 123,477,830.77 and the Bills Discounted and Loans Yen 109,383,359.62.

AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS CO.

The thirty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1-5, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha presiding.

The Directors' report for the year ended 31st December 1916, was unanimously adopted. It stated:

The working of the year under report has, as appears from the annexed accounts resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,05,485-7-10 which with the preceeding year's balance of Rs. 5,314-1-7 makes a total of Rs. 1,10,799-9-5.

Owing to your Directors not having yet received the Pool Account from the Custodian of the East Khandesh Pressing Pool in connection with the Company's Savda Press for the period commencing from March 1916 and ending 31st December 1916, the aforesaid figure of your Company's profits is obviously incomplete.

Your Directors have appointed Mr. Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw as an additional Director of the Company under Article 76 of the Company's Articles of Association, and you are requested to confirm this appointment.

Your Directors have the pleasure of informing you that the High Court has granted sanction to the enlargement of the Memorandum of the Company so as to authorise the Company (inter alia) to carry on the work of irrigation.

Your Directors have decided to open a Sinking Fund to secure the amount laid out on buildings on your Company's Leasehold premises at Bombay and to invest the same in 3 per cent Indian Government Papers.

Your Directors have decided to purchase 5 per cent Indian War Loan Bonds for Rs. 25,000.

Your Directors have to inform you that owing to increasing competition at Ujjain which threatened to imperil the Company's profits, the Company's Press and Gins at that place have been sold to Mr. Sorabji Framji Kerawala for the sum of Rs. 1,40,000 less brokerage of 2 per cent.

Your Directors beg to inform you that the repair work and the construction of further groups of Godown on your Company's Press Premises at Bombay down to December 1916 have cost Rs. 2,02,701-10-2.

Your Directors propose to appropriate the sum of Rs. 1,10,799-9-5 standing to the credit of Profit and Loss Account as under:—

Payment of Dividend at Re 350 per share at 46 2/3 per cent (Free of Income Tax) Rs. 70,000; Machinery Depreciation Fund Rs 15,000; Building Depreciation Fund Rs 15,000; Bombay Estate Sinking Fund Rs 5,000; Servant's Gratuity Fund Rs 500; Bad debt Fund Rs 1,500; Furniture Depreciation Fund Rs. 1,500; Balance to be carried forward to the next year's Account Rs 2,299-9-5. Total Rs. 1,10,799-9-5.

It was resolved to declare a dividend of Rs. 350 per share payable from 1st July 1917.

Sir Shapurji B. Broacha and Mr. Shawakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw, two of the Directors, who retired by rotation were re-elected Directors and the existing auditors were re-appointed.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman in proposing a vote of thanks to Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers said that he had been a director of many companies for many years, but up to that time he had not come across such an ardent, zealous and hard-working agents as the present Agents. Certainly, as long as the management of this company was in their hand every year it had made some progress. He again repeated that so far as the company's business was concerned it was carried on enthusiastically by the Agents. He and his other colleagues were fully satisfied with their work. They were working to the satisfaction of all shareholders. On behalf of shareholders as well as Directors he was grateful to them for their hardwork and achievements.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

A fair volume of business was reported in both jutes and coals with prices keeping on the whole fairly steady. Parasea were in demand. Amongst miscellaneous securities Bengal Paper and Titaghur Paper were inquired for and the following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 17, 16-12; Bengal Bhatdee 14, 13-12; Benakuri 11; Bhalgora 38-4; Bokaro and Ramgurh 12; Burellia 11; Burragarh 3-12, 3-14; Ghusick 20-12, 21-4; Gopalichuck 11-4; Huntodih 18-8, 18-12; Jainty Central 16-8, 16-12; Jumoni 10-4; Kuardi 17-4, 17-8; Katras Jherriah 110; Lakurka 43-8; New Tetturya 15-4 to 15-12; Nodiha 13-12, 14; Parasea 4-8, 4-10, 4-12, 4-14; Phularitand 8-2, 8-4; Raneegunge 40-12; Satpukuria 11; Seeterampur 20-4, 20-8; Singaran B 12-2; Standard 44-12; Sutkidih 16.

Jute:—Clive (ord) 138-12, 138; Delta (ord) 369, 375 s. 1.; Hooghly (ord) 59-4 to 60; Kamarhatty (ord) 317, 319; Kanknarrah (ord) 425, 433 s.1; Kelvin (ord) 478; Lawrence (ord) 290, 293 s.1.; Northbrook (ord) 30-10, 30-14; Standard (ord) 349, 350, 344.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Flour 150, 151; Bengal Paper (ord) 75; Cawnpore Sugar (pref) 132; Triton Insurance 43-12, 44; Titaghur Paper (ord) 132, 134-8.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-6 to 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67 to 67-4.

Erratum: Yesterday's quotation for Huntodih Coal should read 18-4, 18-8 instead of 40-4, 40-8.

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Wines, stores and general Merchants.
FORT, BOMBAY.
Treacher's
Tip-top Tea
Karema Coffee
Suparl Tooth Paste

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

WOUNDED.

Capt R C Reid, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J Ruse, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt G B Russell, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut W P Scott, Flying Corps.
Capt O Steven, Field Artillery.
Lieut R G Strutt, Londons.
Second-Lieut M L G C Sullivan, Seaforth Staffords.
Second-Lieut J E Taylor, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut C L Thomas, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut J H Tyson, Field Artillery.
Lieut J L Veitch, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut M J Wadsley, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R W G Webster, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut H A Wheat, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J F Wilkes, Dublins.
Lieut E A Worrall, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut W O Lewis, Welsh Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut S L L Newlands, Cameronians.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut E E Harris, Irish Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut F Allinson, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut S Harryman, Gloucesters.
Lieut J K Ross, Flying Corps.
Lieut J E

NAPHTHALINE SOAP

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MOSQUITOS, FLEAS, BUGS

and other pestilent insects cannot exist where NAPHTHALINE SOAP is used.

IT IS UNDOUBTEDLY the best soap for washing greasy or very dirty clothes.

It can be used with complete success as a substitute for NAPHTHALINE MARBLES and FLAKES which are not at present obtainable.

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"MEDOLEA,"

"PACOLEA"

& COAL TAR.

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Agents for India—

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S. H. Rozare & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

B. K. Paul & Co., 7/12. Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

J. Hussam & Co., 6, Stringers St., Madras.

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AND

JEWELLERY

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NOTICE

The Empire Tobacco Co.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTES DEPOT.

(Opp. FLORA FOUNTAIN)

41, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT

INSOLVENCY COURT.

CLAIMS AGAINST A CUTTER.

(Before Justice Marten.)

In re Douglas Balfour ..... An Insolvent.

v.

Navalchand Goolaji & Co. ...Opposing creditors

This was an application by the opposing creditors for an order under Section 60 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act for the payment to the Official Assignee for distribution among the creditors of a part of the insolvent's salary, and for an order under section 39 Clause (1) requiring the insolvent as a creditor of his discharge to consent to a decree being passed against him in favour of the Official Assignee for the balance of his debt to be made payable out of his future earnings.

Mr. K. D. N. Wadia instructed by Messrs. Khambatta and Co. appeared for the opposing creditors. The facts of the case were these:—

The insolvent was a cutter in the Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ltd. on a salary of Rs. 450 per month. His total liabilities came to about Rs 2,741 and odd. It was contended on behalf of the opposing creditors that the insolvent was earning a large salary and that this was a fit case for the making of the order prayed for.

His Lordship after hearing the insolvent entered judgment for Rs. 2,000 in favour of the Official Assignee and made it payable by Rs. 100 a month out of his future earnings, the first of such instalments to be paid on or before the 10th of July. The insolvent to be given his discharge on his consenting to the above order within seven days. If the insolvent refused to consent to such an order his discharge to be refused. The costs of the opposing creditors not exceeding Rs. 200 to come out of the assets.

A JOINT HINDU FAMILY'S LIABILITIES.

Hirjee Jadhawji Shah & others ... Insolvents.

v.

Passur Natha & others ... Opposing creditors.

This was an application by the insolvents who were members of a joint Hindu family doing business in grain and money lending for their discharge. Owing to the war and difficulty of recovering outstandings they were adjudicated insolvents in June 1916. Their liabilities amounted to Rs. 44,700 while their assets came to Rs. 5,400.

The application was opposed on the grounds that the assets were not equal to 4 annas in the rupee, that the books of account did not show the firm's financial position, that the applicants traded after knowing themselves to the above order within seven days. property and were guilty of fraudulent conduct.

Mr. Patell appeared for the insolvents and Mr. D. A. Ghaswalla for the opposing creditors.

His Lordship after hearing counsel held that all the charges were proved and refused discharge to the applicants.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL BUILDING LAWS.

RULE MADE ABSOLUTE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

Kallianji Vardhman, Petitioner v. The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay Municipality, Opponent.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who convicted the applicant for failing to remove an addition made to a building and thereby continuing to contravene the provisions of section 349 (B) contrary to the provisions of section 347 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 76.

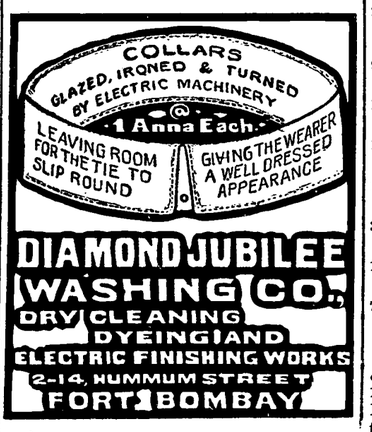
The applicant was the owner of a building at the Khadak Street, Bombay. A portion of the said building was behind a neighbour's house which abutted directly on the said street. Such portion was separated from the said house by sweeper's passage. The applicant in 1914 added a bath-room on the 4th floor of the said portion of the building. The applicant was prosecuted on several occasions by officials of the Bombay Municipality on the ground that the said addition contravened the provision of the section 349 (B) of the Municipal Act. The applicant did not contest those proceedings and was fined on every occasion. In December last he was again prosecuted for failing to remove an addition made in the building and was convicted and fined as above.

INAPPLICABILITY OF THE SECTION.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in delivering judgment, observed that the applicant before the Court had been convicted of infringing the provisions of section 349 (B) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 and the only question was whether those provisions had or had not been infringed by him. The facts were undisputed and were that the applicant had added small bath-rooms to the third and fourth floors of an old residential house in the City. It appeared to his Lordship in those circumstances, section 349 (B) was of no application. That section regulated the height to which a building might be erected or raised. The word 'building' was explained by and inclusive definition in clause (S) of section 3 of the Act, wherein it was said to include 'a house, an out-house, stable, shed, hut and every other such structure, whether of masonry, bricks, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatever'. In his Lordship's opinon, where, as in the present case, you have a substantial residential house, the house as a whole must be regarded as the building referred to in section 349 (B) and it was not possible, without unduly straining the wording of that section, to construe the word 'building' there as denoting some small portion of the whole house such as an outlying bath-room. If that was the true meaning of the word 'building occuring in the section then admittedly the applicant had not erected the present building for it was erected long before the coming into force of this Act. Indeed, it was a common ground that the building as it now stood could not legitimately be built in its present form. But if the applicant had not erected the house or building within the meaning of the section, neither had he raised it in his Lordship's opinion, for the bath-rooms now added fell below the original height of the house or building. That his Lordship took was the height referred to in the section and that was unaffected by the addition of the bath-rooms. Not only did those bath-rooms fall short of the proxisting height of the house, but in the horizontal plane they also failed to extend so far sidewavs as to intesect the imaginary 45deg. line referred to in the proviso to the section. On the abovementioned grounds his Lordship was of opinion that the rule must be made absolute, the applicant's conviction and sentence set aside and the fine if paid to be refunded. His Lordship did not express any opinion as to whether, apart from the inapplicability of the section itself, the applicant would be saved by the erms of the provie to section 349 (B). That was a question which according to his Lordship's view was not necessary for him to decide and of which his Lordship felt some doubt.

Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the applicant.

Mr. C. H. Setalwad instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. appeared for the Bombay Municipality.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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 21ST OF JUNE, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR JUDGMENT.

930-16—Ard H D and Co, Purshotamdas Harkissondas v The Central India Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1362-14—Motichand and D, Fulchand Gulabchand and ors v Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin and Desai, Purnanand and Co, Part heard, 18-6-17.

175-15.—Patell and Ez, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v. Krishnabai widow and ors, Tyabjee D and Co., Bhaishanker K & G.

1257-14.—Smetham B & Co., Harischandra Ganpat Kaduskar v. Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar and ors, Judah and S. Amin and Desai, Chitnis M & K.

1136-15.—Payne and Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co., Surveyor & Co., Little & Co.

373-16.—Wadia G and Co., Messrs. Brandon & Co. a firm v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

361-17.—Bhaishanker K & G, Keshavji Ramji Lakhmidas & ors v. Bejnath Harnandrai, Matubhai J & M.

S C Ct 482-18307-16.—Dikshit D and P, Bhagwanji Tulsidas v. Furdunji Jamasji, Pandia & Co.

204-15.—Surajmal & Co., Ratansey Maneckchand v. Jethabhai Narsey and ors, Wadia B and Co., Mehta D and L.

1347-14.—Surajmal & Co., Ratansey Maneckchand v. Velji Natha and ors, Purnanand & Co., Wadia G & Co., Mehta D & L.

614-16.—Rustomji & G, Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tarmahomed and ors v. Haji Sao Sulleman and ors, Captain and V, Nanu H & Co.

1157-16—Unwalla P and P, Charandas Khatao a firm v Monji Walji, Captain and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

424-17—Pocha and Co, Gopikisson Sadami v Kanayalal Bapecharathe son of Mohanlal Bapecharathe.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE AGAINST 3 DEFENDANTS ONLY.

63-17—Mer K and Co, Gokaldas Kanayalal v Bakhtawarmal Jagatia, Mulji and Tha.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS ON COMMISSION'S REPORT.

485-12—Ard H D and Co, The Advocate- General of Bombay v Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff and ors, Mulji and Tha.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

966-16—Jehangir G and B, Tribhowandas Chhabildas v Girdharlal Maganlal and ors, Capt and V, Sham M and H, Part Heard.

1176-16—Little and Co, Lakhmidas Dwarkadas v Dwarkadas Tokersey and ors, Maneck and Co, Madh K and Ch, Ard H D and Co, Captain and V, For postponement.

1364-16—Captain and V, Blanche Edith Cotes v Mongini Brothers a firm, Payne and Co.

63-17—Merwanji K and Co, Gokaldas Kanayalal v. Bakhtawarmal Jagatiya & ors, Mulji and Tha.

1357-16—Mulji and Tha, S Dewaji Pant v K Satyanarayen, Pocha and Co, Mehta D and L.

215-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Gordhandas Mowji v Trikumdas Khimji and ors, Mehta D & L, Motichand and Devidas.

941-14—Payne and Co, Hurdwar Kishorilal v Lukhmanji Ebrahimji, Jehangir G and B.

1105-14—Amin and Desai, Bai Mani alias Premibai widow v Chaganlal Bhaichand Motichand and D.

1358-16.—Mansukhlal and Co., Keshavji Lalji v. Chandulal Nandlal Desai, Pandia and Co.

1440-15—Surveyor & Co., Bai Hannabai v. Sarabai widow and ors, Manch and N, Judah and S.

39-17—Mulla and Mulla, Vassanji Keshowji v Messrs Lalji Godoo a firm, Jam R and D.

1249-16—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller v Percy Ferdinand Fisher, Wadia G and Co.

75-17—Captain and V, Jehangir Bhicaji v Dinyar K Irani, Mulla and M.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 19th June 1917 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT,

RECKLESS DRIVING.

VICTORIA DRIVER FINED RS. 35.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Marshall charged Ibrahim Jamal with driving his victoria in so rash and negligent a manner as to endanger human life. The prosecution case was the accused was driving his victoria to St. George's Hospital from Colaba along Esplanade Road and he tried to overtake a tram car. There was also another car coming from the opposite direction and while the accused was trying to pass between the two cars there was a collision, Mrs. Wilson being thrown out, and Mr. Wilson saved himself by jumping out. The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 35 or in default to undergo fifteen day's rigorous imprisonment.

"WAGRI" WOMAN PICK POCKET.

SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Sub-Inspector Kaikobad charged Bai Jivi, a Waghri woman, with the theft of a purse, and Saku, her brother, with abetment. One Ismail Jusub was purchasing a ticket at the Grant Road railway station on the 16th June, when the first accused removed the purse from his coat pocket and gave it to the second accused. The accused were observed and arrested. The first accused, who had two previous convictions, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to receive four stripes.

THEFT OF BRASS FITTINGS FROM RAILWAY TRAIN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Sub-Inspector Kaikobad Nowroji of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged one Bhikhu Rama with theft of brass fittings of the value of Rs. 29 from a railway train. It appeared from the evidence that there had been several thefts recently and consequently a special watch was kept. On the 13th June, Constable Bungaram Daji arrested the accused at Bandra with some fittings in his possession. It further appeared that the accused had sold some of the stolen articles to a Marwari at Falkland Road.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The Marwari, Phulchand Pratap, was then charged with receiving stolen property, convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 50.

A DISHONOURED CHEQUE.

MYSTERIOUS MILITARY OFFICER IN KHAKI.

Shivlal Govindji of Jhaveri Brothers, jewellers in Abdul Raheman Street, has reported to the Police that on the 17th instant a European, dressed like a military officer in khaki came to their shop and made purchases of jewellery valued at Rs. 572 and handed them a cheque for the amount on the Alliance Bank of Simla. The man gave out his name as Lt. H. Wallie Room; the cheque was subsequently presented, but was dishonoured by the Bank. A complaint was made to the Police, the man then called at the shop again a few days after and wanted to purchase some more things, and asked for the complainant, who was not then in the shop. The man left saying that he had to catch a train and went to Victoria Terminus, where he was followed by a man from the shop. Nothing further is known about the culprit.

NEED FOR PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a member of the Home Rule League, I strongly protest against the action of Lord Pentland's Government in interning our revered leader Mrs. Annie Besant, and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, and I emphatically assert that I stand by the League following the lead given by our venerated Dr. Sir S. Subramania Iyer. I understand that the League is a lawful Association following only constitutional methods, the bureaucracy thinking anywise notwithstanding. This is the time when the sincerity of the Home Rule Leaguers is put to the test and they must show themselves worthy of the high ideals they have kept before them. Even though Mrs. Annie Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia have been temporarily removed from amongst us and are not allowed to do the work dear to their heart, it is our duty to step in and carry on the work further. It would be of no use mere talking and writing. We should not remain content with holding protest meetings. Our protest meetings have their own importance but they have not prevailed upon the powers that be. We must do something practical. I do not at all suggest that we should resort to violence. We should set ourselves definitely against the propaganda of violence. The propaganda of violence is devilish and recoils on the perpetrators. Besides, it has no moral justification and even though resorted to will unmistakably weaken our side and cause, and will bring the League into disrepute, whose lines of work are entirely law-abiding and constitutional. The propaganda of violence will wean away our supporters in the ranks of the British Democracy in England, who are the people who will do us justice, if our cause is just, righteous and lawful.

The lines that we follow ought to be lawful. We are therefore suggesting also lawful methods. Taking the cue from Mrs. Besant's leading article on "The Coming Storm" in the "New India" of 4th June, we would suggest that every "Home Rule Leaguer" and every Indian should take a vow to go in, if they have not already done so, for Swadeshi Goods to the exclusion of those manufactured in England. Our efforts and action in this direction will help to enlighten the Imperial Government. But the difficulty is that there being a demand for home-made goods, the Indian merchant of these commodities may be tempted to enhance his prices and poor Indians, however patriotic and earnest, will be taxed to fill the coffers of the millowners. I therefore appeal to the good sense of the Millowners and Captains of Industry in India to resist the temptation of amassing huge profits at the cost of their comrades, and keep the prices as reasonably low as possible, without suffering loss nor amassing huge profits.

The fate of Mrs. Besant to-day may or is sure to be that of others to-morrow: apart from questions of personality, from the point of view of individual liberty, it is our duty to rise to the occasion and assert that it is the fundamental right of man to be free to speak and act, and move, without being unnecessarily hampered. Are we going to allow or tolerate this any more? The answer depends upon how we decide to act. I therefore appeal to my fellowmen to behave like "Men."

—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

23, Fanaswadi 2nd Lane,
Bombay, 18th June, 1917.

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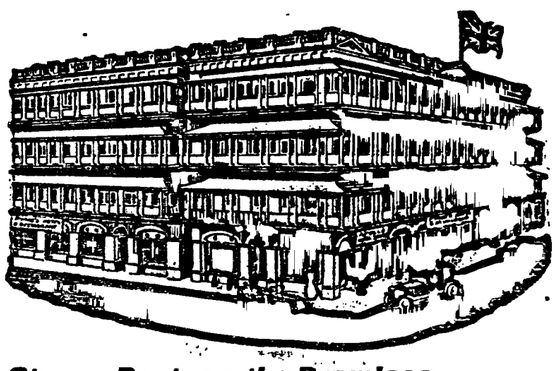

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QUALITY

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PROMPTITUDE.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 2nd Sud of Ashad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 1st of Ramjain, 1335.
Parsi: 14th of Deh, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.; Sunset: 7h. 18m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Exemption Tribunal Sitting, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 22.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force Hanjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Mahommerah and Basra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Comedy Co., "New Vaudeville" cinema pictures at 6-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

POONA RIFLES.

June 20.

539. Extract.—The following extracts from Divisional Area Orders dated 15th June 1917, is republished for information. Musketry 873. The undermentioned students qualified in musketry at the 3rd Musketry Course held at Pachmarhi 1917:—

Lieut. T. W. A. Hider Poona Rifles, 3,766 Sergt J C Unwalla Poona Rifles, Musketry 874. The following students qualified in Musketry at the 3rd Musketry course held at Satara 1917:—

Cr Sergt R M Master Fona Rifles.

540. Decrease.—The undermentioned is struck on the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 317 Pte Skeen H G "C" Coy (Over age).

541. Transfer.—The following transfers will take effect from this date:

No. 3, Sergt Robertson A; No. 7, Corpl O'Donnell T R; No. 19, Pte Collins J L; No. 24, Pte Clarke A W; No. 28, Pte Dudley O H T; No. 36, Corpl Ewbank R; No. 59, Sergt Marrs F W; No. 139, Corpl Harper E A; No. 75, Pte Schutte W M; No. 51, Pte Hutton G T; all "A" to "B" Coy. Supariwalla E J; No. 88, Sergt Antia P H; No. 96, Cr Sergt Irani J K; No. 87, Sergt Supariwalla E J; 88, Sergt Antia P H; No. 99, Corpl Irani R K; No. 91, Corpl Writer P S; No. 92, Corpl Parakh R H; No. 93, L/Cpl Irani M K; No. 94, L/Cpl Driver H N; No. 225, Pte Anam S L; No. 218, Pte Aaron N; No. 100, Pte Bajina R J; No. 102, Pte Bharucha N A; No. 103, Pte Braganza P; No. 105, Pte Benjamin D; No. 106, Pte Bhada R K; No. 109, Pte Bharucha S B; No. 110, Pte Boyer E C; No. 111, Pte Bastian L F; No. 114, Pte Castell W J D; No. 116, Pte Dalal S N; No. 117, Pte Dalaya S A; No. 118, Pte D'Mello D; No. 119, Pte Dennis W J; No. 120, Pte Dhunjishaw T N; No. 121, Pte D'Souza J A; No. 132, Pte Fernandez P H; No. 134, Pte Ghaswalla D P; No. 135, Pte Gonsalves J F; No. 144, Pte Inspector S B; No. 145, Pte Irani A A; No. 146, Pte Irani D S; No. 147, Pte Irani F A; No. 148, Pte Irani J H; No. 149, Pte Irani K K; No. 155, Pte Irani K R; No. 150, Pte Irani N A; No. 151, Pte Irani N K; No. 152, Pte Irani R A; No. 153, Pte Irani G A; No. 156, Pte Jhirad M S; No. 157, Pte Jacob I; No. 160, Pte Kaikobad N. S; No. 162, Pte Kees A; No. 164, Pte LaPersonne D R; No. 165, Pte Lissenburg J; No. 170, Pte Moses J; No. 176, Pte McInniss E V; No. 531, Pte Mitchell W L; No. 168, Pte Marshall C V; No. 541, Pte Martin J R; No. 177, Pte Nazereth M; No. 178, Pte Noronha M J; No. 176, Pte Newnes E; No. 294, Pte Nania D N; No. 184, Pte Price E E; No. 185, Pte Pryde A W; No. 191, Pte Samson D S; No. 192, Pte Samson A; No. 193, Pte Samson E R; No. 194, Pte Samson I; No. 197, Pte Supariwalla S R; No. 204, Pte Viegas J P; No. 205, Pte Wadia T M; all "B" to "A" Company.

542. Move.—Captain and Adjt A R Kearsey proceeded to Lonavla on Sunday the 17th instant on inspection duty returning on completion.

II. Captain and Adjt A R Wearsey will proceed to Ahmednagar this day (Wednesday) 20th instant on inspection duty returning on completion.

(Sd.) A R KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Rifles will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ST. ALOYSIUS' DAY.

The feast of St. Aloysius' will be celebrated on Sunday, the 24th instant at 8-30 a.m. at the St. Ignatius Church, Jacob Circle. There will be a Solemn High Mass at 8-30 a.m., and Rev. Father A. Goodier will preach on the occasion. The usual Social Gathering in the School Hall will not be held this year on account of the war.

BRASS
AND ENAMELLED
BEDSTEADS
CRADLES & CRIBS
UP-TO-DATE DESIGNS
OF
ENGLISH & AMERICAN MAKE.
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KARACHI. DELHI.

MORTALITY IN OMYAB.

Six attacks and four deaths occurred from plague on Wednesday the cases beiny reported as follows:—Chukla and Chowpati, one attack each, Kumbharwada and Parel each one attack and one death, and Walkeshwar, two attacks and two deaths. Four attacks and one death occurred from small-pox and the total mortality from all causes was 75 as compared with 68 of the corresponding day of last year and 54 of 1915.

AN ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Mechanical Superintendent's staff of the Bombay Port Trust Works, Mazagon, will celebrate their annual thanksgiving mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, on Sunday next, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at the Gloria Church, Byculla, with exposition of the most blessed sacrament, sermon and benediction. Rev. Father J. Rudden, S. J. of the St. Xavier's High School, will preach on the occasion.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Matunga Residents' Association was held on Sunday, Mr. Rawji Ladha Parmar, presiding, when the following office-bearers were elected for 1917:—Mr. Veiji Lakhamsey Nappoo, President; Messrs. Mathradas Goculdas Sabuwala and Naranji Umersey Chothani, Vice-Presidents; Messrs. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey and Ratilal Bhawandas Subedar, Secretaries; Messrs. Moolraj Goculdas Nensey and Damji Harriram Joshi, Treasurers, Mr. Cursondas Balgovinddas Flaafisa, Auditors.

RAILWAY TRAGEDY AT SION.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of Anna Fernandes, an Indian Christian girl aged 12. It was stated that the deceased started from Mazagon station to go to Sion by the G. I. P. Railway train in the morning. As it was the workmen's train it did not stop at Sion, and after the train had passed through the station, the deceased was seen lying near the signal post. She died before she could be removed to the hospital. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received in getting down at Sion station.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,

When the film "Love Never Dies" was shown at the Royal Opera House some weeks ago many regular patrons were away in the hills. Having heard the picture praised several asked for it to be repeated. As this was scarcely advisable another drama on similar lines is being shown this week, called "The Unattainable." It is a story of stage life and shows how enduring true love is in spite of the trials and tribulations of Fate. It is very well acted and contains many highly dramatic moments. The other pictures in the current bill are also very good, so those who have not yet visited the Opera House this week should do so before next Saturday, when a new programme will be submitted.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

A new company of talented artists with Mr. Steve Buckingham at their head appears at the Palace of Varieties (Gaiety Theatre) to-night, when a strong programme will be put on with a funny parody entitled "Nero the Naughty." It makes up a live extravaganza. The Roman tyrant, who sat playing on his harp whilst his capital was burning, is cleverly narodied in this playlet. Mr. Buckingham will be supported in the production of this playlet by a number of talented artists including Rosie Castello, Peggy Castello, Miss Ivy McGrath, Mr. C. Morris, Minnie Bartelle, and Mr. Fred Harcourt. The playet, which includes an Indian dance by Peggy Castello, will be pieced by standard varieties. The picture side of the programme includes a comic film "Bungling Bunk's Bunco".

The orchestra will be under the guidance of Miss Ada Palmer.

MOSLEM EDUCATION AT NURPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall fell grateful to you if you kindly allow me a little space in your esteemed paper to express my heartfelt gratitude to the following gentlemen who so kindly lent me their helping hand by subscribing towards the Anjuman-i-Islam Free School Fund, of Nurpur, Kangra District. The condition of the Musulmans of the town is most miserable, and the Anjuman is anxious to render free education to the poor people of the District up to the Matriculation. A plan of the school building has been approved by H. H. the Lt.-Governor, Punjab, who has every sympathy with this movement, and if the rich people of Bombay and elsewhere come forward to assist the poor Anjuman in attaining their heartfelt desire, they will receive the blessings of the poorest and most deserving people in India.—Yours, etc.,

SAYID YUSUF SHAH,
President,
Anjuman-i-Islam, Nurpur.

Shah Jahan Palace Hotel,
Bombay, June 17th.

LIST OF THE LIFE-MEMBERS OF THE ANJUMAN.

The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Karimbhoy, Bombay, Rs. 200; Seth Suleman Hashim, Esq., Sowdagar, Bombay, Rs. 200 and slates for the school; Haji Mohamed Ali Riza, Esq., Bombay, Rs. 200; and Rs. 60 yearly; Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Sahib Chhotani, Bombay, Rs. 100; Ghulam Mohamed Sahib, Seth, Bombay, Rs. 100; Ghulam Ali Sahib, Contractor, Bombay, Rs. 100; Haji Suleman Sahib, Seth, Surat, Rs. 250; Hafiz Mohamed Halim, Esq., Cawnpore, Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 yearly; Sayid Ihsan Ali Sahib, Army Contractor Jhansi, Rs. 70 and Rs. 60 yearly; Abdul Rehman Sahib, Army Contractor, Colombo, Rs. 30 and Khaki Uniform for all the schoolboys; Subscriptions from Ordinary members and other small donations, Rs. 737-12-6. Total Rs. 2,187-12-6.

In reference to defalcations by an employee in Allen Bros. of Calcutta reported on Tuesday, the "Englishman" to-day states that the actual shortage will be much less than the half lakh mentioned. Prosecution will be initiated in respect of only one sum of Rs. 613.

MISS. PEGGY CASTELLO.

Who appears in Eastern Dances at the Gaiety Theatre.

MISS. ROSIE CASTELLO.

The beautiful dancer and singer.

BANGALORE RACES.

LIST OF ENTRANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, June 20.

First Day, 3rd July:—
There are eight entries each, for the Southern India Cup, Alacrity Plate and July Plate, five for Farm Plate, seven for Aubrey Jones' Plate and nine for Paddock Plate.

Second Day, 5th July:—
Only five have entered for the Maharajah's Cup, four for C. B. Plate, three for Leonidas Purse, ten for Lal Bagh Plate, seven each, Club Plate and Ulsoor Plate.

Third Day, 7th July:—
Six have entered for Bangalore Plate, eight for Steward's Plate, Nine for Farewell Plate, five for Grant Plate, seven for Trades Purse and nine for Pony Plate.

Among the entries are:—Mr. Donetil and Page's Melton Lass, Maharajah of Mysor's Maple and Apple Mice, H. H. Yuvarajah's Namuna, Col. Desaraj Urs' Munderah and Miss Tuisham, Mr. H. N. Dutt's Little Simon, Mr. Lynch's Seabreeze, Mr. A. Conningham's Sumrum, Mr. F. M. Strawson's No Surprise, and Mrs. John Peters' Regal Sally.

FIRE IN A MILL.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 20,000.

On Monday night a fire broke out in the Dyeing Department of the Jamshed Manufacturing Co., at Ferguson Road. The mill fire appliances were at once brought to bear upon the fire and the fire engines also arrived on the scene soon afterwards. The Fire Bridgade succeeded in confining the fire to the particular department where it had broken out. The total damage is estimated at about Rs. 20,000.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Association held on the 18th instant:—

Resolved that the Bombay Municipal Reform Association unanimously support the resolution ably moved by Dr. Sukhia in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to the effect that the Corporation do recommend to H. E. the Governor General in Council, that all Local Self-Governing bodies should be constituted on wholly elective basis. The Association hopes that the Bombay Corporation will adopt the resolution as its principle is embodied in the draft of the nineteen elected members of the Supreme Legislative Council, and it further hopes that all Congress constituencies in Bombay will support it, as it is also contained in the Congress Reform Scheme.

AGARKAR DAY.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Agarkar Day Celebration Committee write:—

It is decided to celebrate the Agarkar Day on the 8th July, when there will be a public meeting and a cosmopolitan dinner, Ladies and gentlemen interested in the cause of Social Reform are requested to join the movement. The minimum fee for dinner will be a rupee per head. A small fund is required to defray expenses of the public meeting etc. It is hoped that the public will costribute to that fund. All communications and enquiries should be addressed to "The Agarkar Day Celebration Committee's Office, Servants of India Society, Girgaum Bombay." The time and the place of the dinner and meeting will be announced later on.

INDIA'S POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

HON. MR. MALAVIYA ON CAMPAIGN OF REPRESSION.

A PROTEST AND A GRAVE WARNING.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Member of the Viceroy's Council, has addressed the following letter to the "Leader" of Allahabad in connection with Lord Pentland's speech. It must be stated that Mr. Malaviya was unaware of Mrs. Besant's internment when he penned the letter.

It will be remembered that in his second article on the Memorandum of Reforms which nineteen of us elected members of the Imperial Leigslative Council submitted to H. E. the Viceroy, Lord Sydenham had the temerity to urge that the agitation for those reforms should be met with repression. The studied and open condemnation of Home Rule by Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lord Pentland, and by Lord Willingdon's Government in the circular published two days ago, would show that Lord Sydenham's evil suggestion has been accepted by some of the members of the bureaucracy and that what looks like concerted action is being taken to nip in the bud the agitation for reforms advocated in the Memorandum. For though the immediate objective of these attacks may appear to some to be 'Home Rule' and the 'Home Rule League,' a perusal of the speeches of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lord Pentland leaves little room for doubt that what they wish to put down is the agitation for the constitutional reforms which have been adumbrated in the 'Memorandum' and formulated with greater definition in the scheme unanimously put forward by the Congress and the Muslim League. The members of the Home Rule League have not left it to be inferred but have stated in so many words that the reforms which they are advocating and working for, are the very reforms which are demanded by the Congress and the Muslim League. Since they have done so 'Home Rule' and 'Self-Government' as advocated by the Congress have become interchangeable expressions, and many Congressmen who at one time fought shy of 'Home Rule' have now no objection to describe their proposals of reform by these words, except for the fact that as used in relation to some other countries, they express something less, *not more*, than is connoted by the phrase 'Self-Government on Colonial lines,' which has been the goal of the Congress for many years.

"REPREHENSIBLE UNTRUTH."

In the detailed scheme put forward by the Congress, we have asked that as soon after the war is over as may be, certain steps, which we have clearly defined, should be taken towards the attainment of that goal. The most vital of these is the placing of the Executive Government, subject to certain safeguards, not in all its departments as Lord Pentland has incorrectly stated but in all domestic matters, under the control of the Legislative Councils, containing a large majority of elected members. Both Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lord Pentland have directed their strongest onslaughts against this part of our proposals. Sir Michael is aghast at the thought of 'the sudden upheaval, the startling transfer of political authority into ignorant and inexperienced hands' which in his opinion this would mean. Not content with this, he has gone on to say that 'such changes would be as revolutionary in their character and as subversive of the existing constitution as those which the Ghadar emissaries endeavour to bring about.' This is the language not merely of intemperance but of reprehensible untruth, and it is a pity that the satrap of a province should have indulged in it. Sir Michael O'Dwyer would have Indians for many years to come to be content 'with such problems as the extension of local self-government, the reform of the public services, the improvement of agriculture and industries, the adaptation of our system of education to the needs of the people, the reform of the criminal and the uplifting of the depressed classes of the community.' He ignores what the experience of many decades has proved, that even in these directions satisfactory progress cannot be achieved unless the representatives of the people have a determining voice in the government of the country. Lord Pentland at the other end of India has asserted that among Indians nobody having any true sense of responsibility, considers 'the placing of the Executive Government in all its departments under the direct and full control of Legislative Councils' (which is more than what the Congress has asked for)—'within the range of practical politics'. His Excellency could not say what the reforms after the war shall be, but notwithstanding this he felt no difficulty in predicting that they will fall far short of the proposals referred to above, and he deprecated Indians being led to expect 'that which will not come.' In saying this Lord Pentland said more than he could reasonably say. But if he had stopped here, probably few Indians would have cared to quarrel with him over it. Unfortunately he did not. He demanded that 'all thoughts of the early grant of responsible self-government should be put entirely out of mind,' and he ended by a threat that if they were not, he would adopt what measures he could to see that they were. 'On behalf of my Government' said his lordship, 'I call upon all who hear me, or read these words, for their support in any action which the Government may be forced to take to discourage these unwise and dangerous methods, and the extravagant claims which they are designed to further.'

DIVORCE BETWEEN PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

I cannot imagine of a graver disservice to to the cause of the Empire than that when from his Majesty the King-Emperor downwards the highest representatives of the Empire have repeatedly proclaimed to the civilised world during the last three years, that the Empire and its allies are engaged in the colossal sacrifice of blood and treasure involved in this unparalleled war, in the cause of freedom and righteousness, of the independent and unmolested existence of small nations as well as great; when the English Parliament and people have, as if with one voice, acclaimed the establishment of popular Government in Russia, as the greatest achievement of the war so far; when Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour applaud and endorse the sentiments of President Wilson that 'the unity and peace of mankind can only rest upon democracy, upon the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own Government,; when England is busy trying to establish Home Rule in Ireland; in short, when England is standing forward as the apostle of freedom, of the government of the people, for the people, by the people; I cannot imagine of a greater disservice to the cause of the Empire than to proclaim to the world that England cannot tolerate in India even a lawful and constitutional agitation for self-government within the Empire. It will rejoice the Prussian, who will use it, as showing a wide gulf between profession and practice, to discredit England in the estimation of the allies and the neutral powers. It will sadden the heart of every one who is loyal to the connection between India and England, for it will create a discontent and dissatisfaction in India the like of which has never been known before.

I do not doubt that Lord Pentland, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lord Willingdon, and many other gentlemen of their way of thinking, are honestly convinced that India is not yet ripe for the reforms which are embodied in the memorandum of the nineteen members and in the scheme put forward by the Congress and the Muslim League. We do not quarrel with them for that opinion, though we do not agree with it. Representative men on our side are prepared to discuss the matter with every one of them. If they convince us that we are wrong, I am sure my colleagues of the Council, the Congress and the League will be prepared to modify their opinions. But they too should be willing to be convinced by us. There ought to be no *gid* in the matter. How long the reforms will take in coming no one can foretell. It will depend on circumstances which are not always and altogether under human control. 'There's a divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will.' We shall work to bring about the reforms early; we shall be prepared to bear delay. Constitutional agitation is not baffled by a consideration of the time which may be needed to achieve its object.

INDIAN LEADERS' DETERMINATION.

But it is desirable in the best interests of the Government and the people that Lord Pentland and all our European fellow subjects who may be of his way of thinking should take our proposals of reform a little more seriously. They should know that these have not been put forward without deliberation. They should know that they embody the convictions of the best minds of India, arrived at after thirty years of discussion and experience; that they have been jointly put forward by the two most influential representative bodies in the country, the Muslim League, and the Congress which met at Lucknow in December last and which was attended by over 2,300 delegates. They should know that there is a vast number of Indians, and the number is growing every day, with whom it is a settled conviction that in order to right many wrongs and to ensure much progress which is essential for the happiness and prosperity of the people of India, it is necessary that the present bureaucratic system of administration should give place to one in which the representatives of the people shall have the determining voice. We are fully alive to the fact that the change we are seeking is a large one. But we feel that it is necessary, and that it must come. We have therefore resolved to do all that we constitutionally can to bring about that change. Nothing will deter us from our purpose. Nothing will daunt us. It is a part of our creed that we shall employ nothing but lawful constitutional means for the achievement of our object. No conflict ought therefore to arise between us and the body of public servants who are entrusted with the duty of carrying on the administration of the country on present lines. The large changes which we seek will be decided upon not in India but in England. They will not be decided upon in a day. Our British fellow-subjects in India whom we shall not be able to persuade to support our proposals, will have ample opportunity to cast their whole influence against them. There is absolutely no occasion for impatience. The attitude which India has preserved during the last three years has confounded the enemies of Great Britain. It has repeatedly called forth grateful recognition from British statesmen both in India and in England. It would be deplorable if that record is allowed to be disfigured by attempts to repress constitutional agitation for Home Rule or Self-Government. These attempts will be resisted with soul-force. They will fail. There should be no doubt about it in the minds of our administrators. The simple 'soulful' statement with which my revered old friend Sir Subramanya Iyer has answered the threat for repression, will be repeated by thousands of Indians in every part of India. His appeal will find a ready response all over the land.

THREAT TO MRS. BESANT.

As for Mrs. Annie Besant, I have had some very sharp differences with her in the past. But I cannot but admire her, and feel grateful to her, for the splendid manner in which she has been sacrificing herself at her age in the cause of Indian progress and reform. I hope she will be allowed to go on with her work. If she is exposed to suffering in that cause, thousands of Indians who have not been able to see eye to eye with her in all things, will think it their duty to stand by her and to follow her.

There is a widespread feeling that such serious pronouncements on so important a subject have not been made by the heads of three provincial Governments without the knowledge and approval of the Government of India. But I find it difficult to believe that Lord Chelmsford and his hon. colleagues who constitute the Government of India, have sanctioned, or will sanction, a campaign against lawful constitutional agitation for reform. Be that as it may, the matter is so important that I think it my duty to publicly draw their attention to the far-reaching evils involved in any attempt to repress constitutional agitation, and I do so in the earnest hope that the matter will receive the full measure of consideration which it deserves.

MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.
15th June, 1917.

INDIAN WAR LOAN

EXCEEDS 41 CRORES.

NATIVE STATES CONTRIBUTE NEAR 3 CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total Loan applications upto 7 p. m. on 20th June 1917 Rs. 41,18,01,222.

Exclusive of important contributions from Native States:—

	Rs.
Bombay	10,56,75,700
Bengal	10,47,85,900
United Provinces	3,21,31,500
Punjab	3,16,20,300
Madras	2,30,88,600
Burma	2,03,88,900
Minor Administrations	1,93,47,300
Central Provinces	75,68,100
Bihar and Orissa	55,31,100
Assam	9,02,600
	Rs. 35,10,40,000

IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIVE STATES.

	Rs.
Gwalior	88,21,100
Hyderabad	75,00,000
Mysore	55,83,600
Bahawalpur	40,00,000
Baroda	32,38,400
	Rs. 2,91,43,100
Post Office	Rs. 3,16,18,122

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 20-6-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan	200	1,84,275
War Bonds	3,300	6,53,550
Cash Certificates	28,419-8	13,16,184-44
Rs.	31,919-8	21,54,009

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday this week are the last three days for the purchase of tickets in the W.I.T.C., Lottery. After this week no further tickets can be obtained. The sale of tickets up to date is quite up to expectation and the prizes promise to be by far the largest of any lottery ever promoted in the East.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF H. M. THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

At the invitation of Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Consul for Persia in Bombay, a large number of representative Persians gathered together last Sunday at the Imambara of Haji Zainul Abedin Shirazi at Jail Road to celebrate the birthday of his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia. The large hall of the Imambara was filled to overflowing. Col. Ahmed Ali Khan, the representative of his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan was present.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, his place was taken by his brother Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan.

The proceedings began by recital of prayers and the recital of a poem of praise in Persian specially composed for the occasion by a Persian poet. The Persian school boys gave some recitations specially composed for the occasion. An eloquent speech was made by Abdul Rohim Balbala, who pointed out *inter alia* that the present Shah of Persia was the first constitutional Monarch of Persia. He wished the Shah a long life and the constitutional Government every prosperity.

A Kasida in Arabic was then recited by an Arab poet.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan then made a suitable speech in which he hoped that Persia would prosper and soon take her rightful place amongst the nations of the world.

Refreshments were then served and the proceedings terminated at a late hour in the afternoon.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, June 21, 1917.

CLEAR-SIGHTED PATRIOTISM.

From the first instinctive stage of protest India is emerging into realization and the mood of constructive decision. Lord Pentland has quickened the national conscience of the country. The attack he chose to deliver was so entirely uncalled-for, so palpably personal, so unrelated to any occasion or emergency that the public could perceive, that its first effect was to induce a kind of incredulity tempered by indignation. It may have been observed that a note that has been struck with remarkable, if in the circumstances natural, unanimity throughout India in criticism of the action of the Governor of Madras, refers to its *gratuitous* character. That is a phrase which appears to have a special application and a more than ordinary pertinence in the case under consideration. In the graphic report of the remarkable interview between Mrs. Besant and Lord Pentland, which we publish to-day from our Madras correspondent, there occurs this passage:

> Mrs. Besant—"I think I ought to say to your Excellency that at the present time the Madras Presidency is absolutely quiet and untroubled. Your proposed action will turn it into a condition of turmoil like Bengal."
>
> Lord Pentland—"I cannot discuss that, Mrs. Besant."

The first part of Mrs. Besant's statement (for the moment we leave the second) is demonstrably true. It can be affirmed as a fact that during the whole period of the war,—to go no farther back,—no part of India has been so wholly free from every species of disorder as the Madras Presidency. Compared to Bengal or the Punjab, the territorial jurisdiction of Lord Pentland has been a veritable haven of rest. Not to mention dacoities or riots, there has not even been a disorderly meeting or the faintest sign of disturbance. And we may avow our own conviction that this admirable and exemplary situation was in no small degree due to the fact that the entire weight of Mrs. Besant's vast influence had been consistently brought to bear on the side of law and order. No public leader in India has emphasized with anything like the same emphasis or frequency as Mrs. Besant,—in season and out of season,—that every single departure from the path of strict legality and constitutional procedure is fraught with deep wrong and positive injury to the national cause. On young men and students in particular Mrs. Besant has never tired of impressing that lesson in patriotism—and to good purpose. In the dark days of the Swadeshi agitation, it may be remembered, she provoked bitter unpopularity by her uncompromising insistence on the maintenance of law-abiding discipline among her students; nor did she depart a hair's-breadth from that principle throughout her long and fruitful career in Madras. That is a fact. Where it otherwise, Lord Pentland would have had to deal with a very different kind of Presidency to the one over which he has so long presided. And the orderliness and good behaviour of the student classes, ironically enough, was admitted by the Madras Government in their recent order against their participation in political meetings and agitation. Apart from this however there is, as we have suggested, the fact, verifiable from its administrative record, that the Madras Presidency until a few days ago was in a state of placid peacefulness. The peace, however, has been broken by Lord Pentland. Why?

If it be conceded, as it must be by all fair-minded persons, that no internal disturbance of any kind whatsoever drove the Madras Executive to resort to the drastic emergency measures placed in their hands on account of the war, some other explanation must be found of their amazing and frantic behaviour. And the country has found the explanation in the theory that Lord Pentland does not believe in constitutional progress in general, and moreover has apparently a rooted objection to the great movement of Indian Self-Government. He would have all thoughts of such idle aspirations on the part of Indians put entirely out of mind, and being a man with the courage of his ignorance he has not hesitated to raise the whirlwind. A revealing commentary on the fruitful and statesmanlike manner in which he has employed his nearly five years' Governorship of one of the largest and most important Presidencies in British India is afforded by a passage in his historic conversation with Mrs. Besant. She said to him:

> "I think I should say to your Excellency that the Home Rule League is simply supporting the Congress programme."
>
> (Here I read from the Congress programme, says Mrs. Besant..)
>
> His Excellency said:—"I don't know what that is."
>
> I replied:—"It is the Reform resolution passed by the Congress."
>
> His Excellency said:—"I have not seen it."

Comment seems to us to be superflous. We must at least give the Governor of Madras credit for candour. His frank admission helps to explain at least partially a phenomenon that would otherwise be inexplicable. Yet it reveals also the possibility of tremendous tragedies being enacted under the present system of administration in this country, which makes it possible for the responsible Governor of a Province, wielding enormous powers, to be so far removed from the currents of life around him, and to be so destitute of the elements of necessary knowledge, as Lord Pentland has shown himself to be.

There is only one remedy. Tha system must go. It will go only by the rigid, ruthless waging of the constitutional battle which began thirty years ago, and is now entering upon a decisive and intense phase. There is need throughout the country for the spirit, the clear sighted patriotism, and the unflinching adherence to the national principle, of which Mr. S. R. Bomanji has set so striking and so noble an example. Mr. Bomanji is not a politician. He is a patriot, and with the sure instinct of one who loves his country and is jealous of her honour and solicitous of her well-being, he asks his fellow-countrymen to rally to the national cause at this time of grave and imminent crisis. We feel sure that his message no less than his example will arouse a keen and enthusiastic response, of service and sacrifice, throughout the country. And that, we are convinced, rather than any personal appreciation, is what he would most value and what he expects from his fellow-countrymen.

WASTE AND WAR EXPENDITURE.

Anent the staggering vote of credit for £500 million recently asked for by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it seems that so critical, and yet sympathic, a journal as the "Investor's Review" is not exactly satisfied with the way in which public funds, so cheerfully voted by the representatives of the nation in the House of Commons, are expended. There is a "startling revelation of wastefulness." That is the verdict of our economic contemporary which, we see, is echoed by other independent financial contemporaries. This credit will just last for 78 days, counting from May 19th, and that, too, under the assumption that the daily rate of expenditure on the war is no more than £6,400,000, a figure greatly in excess of the budget estimate only so recently passed by the House. It creates a feeling of dismay in the mind of citizens with an economic conscience. The "Review" pertinently inquires: "Has the outlay of money got altogether beyond the control of the Government, let alone the House of Commons? Will the danger of rushing into insolvency thus, with apparent cynicism, put before us, rouse the House of Commons to do its duty? Contrasted with the peril of the nation from the exhaustion of its resources, on every side, is it not pitiful to find the House of Commons continually fastening upon small things, busy with schemes for beating the ministry, blocking even the most routine business, in order to indulge in some fad or ventilate some spite or petty grievance? Are there not men enough amongst the members to constitute that Committee to supervise expenditure often called for by this journal, capable and sufficiently resolute to dive into the labyrinth of waste and try to stop it before the whole structure of our civilisation goes by the board"? Allowing for the impassioned language and the somewhat alarming manner of the writer, who will deny that his queries are pertinent? Evidently, the House does fritter away a good deal of public time in petty questionings and squabbles, while it leaves alone those very important details of the gigantic finance which the patriotic taxpayers so cheerfully and resignedly provide. Nor is the issue confined to Great Britain. It is not an idle question to ask whether there is enough control and regulation of military expenditure in this country to prevent waste.

Notes of the Day.

The Joint Board of Examination.

The acceptance by the Senate of the Bombay University at its last meeting of the Government proposal to constitute a joint board to conduct a combined examination to take the place of the present Matriculation and School Final examinations, is a step in the right direction and does away with the anomaly of two rival examinations, which has for some years past been eating into the vitals of the educational system. As Dr. Mann observed in the course of the debate, our schools were being injured and the school boys ruined by the existence of the two examinations. The examination standards were different, the teaching had to be different and the schools had to employ teachers who were good enough to teach both the classes. Students who were still uncertain or undecided whether they could or would enter Government service had to run great risks in appearing for either of the examinations and consequently not a few of them floundered in the bog that had been created for them, thanks to the misguided and obstinate counsels that obtained in responsible quarters.

The School Final.

The School Final Examination was brought into existence by Government on the plea that the Matriculation Standard of the University was not a suitable enough standard to qualify students for Government service. It was open to Government to convince the University authorities in what way the Matriculation Standard was defective and to get it altered. But the Government appeared more desirous of securing their own control over educational matters than altering the standard in any material way. For, it was not the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University alone that was found fault with, but the standard everywhere in India and finding that they could not induce the Universities to surrender the desired measure of control, the authorities set up a rival to the University examination and put a ban on all Matriculates who aspired to Government service. To all true educationists such a plea was anything but convincing. However, Government have been amenable to reason and we hope we have seen the last of the School Final.

A Point of Principle.

There is one thing, however, in the constitution of the Joint Board which calls for some notice. It is to be composed of five members, including the Chairman, to be nominated by the University, three members to be nominated by Government and two school masters to be coopted by the other members. This composition was suggested by Government and has been accepted by the Senate as a tentative proposal. But, if, at the end of the experimental stage, there is to be finally one single examination, one fails to see the *raison d'etre* of a special representation of Government on a university examination board. As it is, Government in general and the Educational Department in particular possess a more than effective voice in the constitution of the University, thanks to the Universities Act, and it is up to both of them to labour to introduce through their accredited representatives whatever changes they deem necessary. But that they should seek to control directly a purely academical examination which should be the concern of the University only seems an unnecessary innovation.

"RALLY TO THE NATIONAL CAUSE."

Mr. S. R. BOMANJI'S PRINCELY DONATION.

ONE LAKH TO HOME RULE LEAGUE.

TO RESIST ATTACKS ON CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. S. R. Bomanji to the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, in the course of which he announces that he is prepared to place the sum of a lakh of rupees at the dispesal of the Home Rule League (Bombay Branch) of which Mr. Bomanji has for sometime been a Life Member:—

MR. BOMANJI'S LETTER.

My dear Jinnah,—On my return from Calcutta this morning I find the announcement in yesterday's "Chronicle" that you have become a member of the Home Rule League, Bombay Branch, on which I congratulate both the League and yourself.

I understand that you have been approached to accept the presidentship of our League of which I have for some time been a Life Member. I hope you will accept this position at this critical moment and in anticipation of it and in order to enable our League to resist the unjustifiable attacks that have been made in different directions against the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress and All-India Moslem League and other allied organizations I beg to inform you that I am prepared to place the sum of a lakh of rupees at the disposal of our League for its future activities.

I am moved at the present moment very strongly in this matter by the following reasons:—

First, the Circulars of the Madras and Bombay Governments prohibiting students from attending political meetings and expressly casting a slur on the Home Rule League movement.

2. Lord Pentland's uncalled for and unjustifiable speech in the Madras Legislative Council.

3. The communiqué issued by Lord Pentland's Government which is gratuitous and disingenuous while claiming to reassure the public mind.

4. A clear abuse of the powers given to the Executive under the Defence of India Act which was avowedly intended for military purposes in interning Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia.

I should have thought that if there was any cause to proceed against Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia of which I am not aware the Government ought to have resorted to the ordinary laws of the land and not to the Defence of India Act. This is a violation of the rights and freedom of the citizens to carry on constitutional agitation. No self-respecting citizen can acquiesce in this high-handed policy and procedure adopted by the Madras Government and it is the duty of every Indian who takes any interest in the progress and welfare of his country to resist this and rally to the national cause which the Home Rule League represents.

My only regret in this connection is that the Circular against the students in the Bombay Presidency, should have been issued while a man like Lord Willingdon who is a statesman, brought up and nurtured in the free atmosphere and high traditions which prevail in the Mother of Parliament is at the head of our Presidency. I can't help saying that he hardly realizes the gravity and injustice involved in the policy which the Bombay Government have adopted in the matter.—Your sincerely,

S. R. BOMANJI.

42, Forbes Street, Bombay.
June, 20th 1917.
The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

Official and Personal.

It is understood Mr. C. W. Gwynne, City Magistrate, Lucknow, will become Private Secretary, to the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. T. Sloon, lately Under-Secretary to the Government will succeed Mr. Gwynne, Mr. S. H. Fremantle, Collector and Magistrate, Allahabad, will be placed on special duty.

The term of office of the Hon. Sir Edward Levinge, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., a member of the Bihar and Orissa Executive Council, which would ordinarily expire on the 1st of August next, has been extended to the 1st of November.

The term of office of the Hon. the Maharaja of Darbhanga, a member of the same Council, has been extended to the 6th November next.

Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi arrived at Ahmedabad on Wednesday morning from Bihar and was received at the station by the leading citizens. After a stay of four days, there he will return to Bihar via Bombay, where he will halt for a day.

MRS. BESANT AND LORD PENTLAND.

THE HISTORIC INTERVIEW.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S INABILITY TO SPECIFY CHARGES.

NEGATION OF SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK'S STATEMENT

MRS. BESANT'S GRAVE WARNING.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 20.

Immediately after the interview with His Excellency, the Governor of Madras, on June 16th, 1917, before returning to the office where the order was served about an hour later, Mrs. Besant described to some friends the interview with him as follows:—

At the beginning he said: "I have come down from Ooty, Mrs. Besant, in order to show my great consideration for you and to speak to you myself and give you an opportunity for consideration."

I said: "What am I to consider?"

He said: "That is for you to decide, Mrs. Besant." He added, "you may ask me for time to consider and see me again tomorrow. You might like to consult your friends."

I answered:—"The only two people I shall consult would be Sir Subramaniam and Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar and as we know each other's opinions, I don't see what would be gained by consulting."

He said:—"If you would like to ask for time for consideration I will give it to you."

I asked His Excellency for what reason I was about to be interned?

He said:—"I cannot discuss that, Mrs. Besant."

NO OPPORTUNITY FOR DEFENCE.

I said:—"In the Supreme Council, Sir Regainald Craddock stated that no one was interned without a full statement of the offence for which he was interned and without being given a full opportunity for an explanation or defence. I did not think at the time that it was true, because some of my own friends had gone and I knew they had had no such opportunity. But I am very grateful to Your Excellency for proving it to be false."

His Excellency answered: "I cannot discuss it, Mrs. Besant."

I said:—"I can only act according to my conscience and leave the rest to God."

He replied:—"We must all do that."

I added:—"I have nothing to regret in anything I have written or in anything that I have said and unless Your Excellency tells me what you wish me to consider, I am at a loss to know what to suggest."

He replied:—"That is for you to consider Mrs. Besant."

I said:—"I have heard it said that Your Excellency was going to offer me the alternative of going to England."

He answered:—"For the period of the war I will give you a safe conduct to England to take you through."

I replied:—"I do not intend to go to England." Again I said:—"We all understand from Your Excellency's speech that you object to the Congress programme and that is identical with the programme of the Home Rule League."

He replied:—"I cannot reopen the subject, Mrs. Besant."

IGNORANCE OF CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

I added:—"I think I should say to Your Excellency that the Home Rule League is simply supporting the Congress programme."

Here I read from the Congress programme.

His Excellency said:—"I don't know what that is."

I replied:—"It is the Reform resolution passed by the Congress."

His Excellency said:—"I have not seen it."

I answered:—"Your Excellency, this is the Indian National Congress." After a pause, I said:—"In Your Excellency's Press Communiqué just issued you have stated that deliberate appeals had been made to the young to join in an active political agitation. People consider that that is aimed at me, but it is the exact opposite of my printed and spoken statements."

His Excellency said: "I don't know anything about that, Mrs Besant. It applies to whomsoever it would suit—you must understand, Mrs. Besant, that we shall stop all your activities."

I said:—"I suppose so. I think I ought to say to Your Excellency that at the present time the Madras Presidency is absolutely quiet and untroubled. Your proposed action will turn it into a condition of turmoil like that of Bengal."

He answered:—"I cannot discuss that, Mrs. Besant."

I said:—"It seems to me that as Your Excellency has no proposals to make and I have none and that I am wasting Your Excellency's time, will you permit me to take leave?"

I arose and he walked with me to the door and on his way, he said: "I wish you to consider, Mrs. Besant, that we cannot discriminate and the whole of your activities will be stopped."

I said:—"You have all the power and I am helpless, and must do what you like. There is just one thing I should like to say to Your Excellency, and that is that I believe you are striking the deadliest blow against the British Empire in India."

Then, as we neared the door, I said, "You will pardon my saying to Your Excellency that, as you are acting as the Governor I have no personal feeling against Your Excellency."

BRITISH ADVANCE IN MESSINES AREA.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL ON FRENCH FRONT.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

GERMAN ARMY'S DIFFICULTIES.

PIVOT OF RETREAT SMASHED BY BRITISH.

VIOLENT THUNDERSTORM IN BATTLE AREA.

SUCCESSFUL AIR OPERATIONS

ACTIVITY IN MESSINES AREA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 19
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 20.

The difficult position of the Germany Army which the British have pushed back from the plateau of Messines is being keenly discussed in Paris where people are speculating as to what the enemy will do. It is pointed out that the Germans are hampered in their movements by the Ypres canal and the Lys river in their rear and can be supplied and reinforced only by bridges which are under British fire.

It is believed that the Germans will be forced to retire to another line of defence and that they are already preparing for this.

In a recent engagement the German rearguards were intended to form a screen which was penetrated when the enemy rearguard was driven in between Hollebeke and Warneton. The British have since successfully attacked in the neighbourhood of Klein Zillibeke and Hollebeke which is the pivot of the new German retreat behind the Lys showing that the British have detected the movement.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that there has been a series of most violent thunderstorms in the battle area accompanied by typhoons which have uprooted trees and bowled over wagons as if they were playthings. Despite these Niagaralike deluges to-day is hotter than ever. It is wonderful that during the entire storm our airmen operated serenely in the golden blue above the thundering canopy which was emptying its streams to earth. Indeed it was actually one of their most successful days.

There is much general activity on the west front especially in the Messines area where we continue steadily to eat our way into the enemy's position in the direction of Warneton.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON COJEUL AND SOUCHEZ.

SIX ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 20.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night says:—We have advanced slightly south of the Cojeul river and north of the Souchez river and taken thirty-five prisoners. We captured four field-guns east of Messines on Thursday night in addition to those already reported.

Our aeroplanes have done valuable work despite the unsettled weather. We bombed an enemy dump causing explosion. We brought down six enemy machines. Three of ours are missing.

SUCCESSFUL RAID AND NEAR LAVERGUIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 20.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon reports that we made a raid last night south-east of Leverguier near the Bapaume-Cambrai road.

MR. BALFOUR IN COMMONS.

DECLINES TO MAKE A STATEMENT REGARDING HIS MISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 9-45 p.m., June 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, who was accorded a great ovation, declined to make a statement regarding his mission to America on the ground that it was not customary. Also, he could not add anything to the published accounts. He again expressed his warmest thanks for America's cordial welcome and great hospitality to the British mission. (Cheers). He stated that the United States did not adhere to the pact of London regarding a separate peace.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

MAKING HISTORY DAILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 9-45 p.m., June 20.

Liverpool cotton is making a history daily. American middling is 19 3/8 pence a pound compared with 4¼ at the end of 1914. Spinners are rushing to secure any actual cotton owing mainly to American shipping difficulties and the lowness of stocks here.

U. S. LOAN TO BRITAIN.

35 MILLION DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. June 21.

The Treasury has loaned Britain another thirty-five million dollars.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON FRONT.

BETWEEN MONT CORNILLET AND MONT BLOND-

ENEMY'S SERIOUS LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 20.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports, violent artillery duel between Mont Cornillet and Mont Blond. Our fire broke a strong counter-attack on the positions we won yesterday in this region.

The enemy suffered serious losses and left some more prisoners.

DEFENCE AGAINST SUBMARINES.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. June 21.

A special department for defence against submarines has been established under Rear-Admiral Meriaeilleux Vignaux.

DEPENDENTS OF AIR-RAID VICTIMS.

QUESTION OF PENSION UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the question of pensioning the dependents of the victims of the air raids was being considered.

CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

CABINET DECIDES TO RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 19.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 20.

The Austrian Cabinet has decided to resign.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

POLISH PARTY REFUSING TO SUPPORT BUDGET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., June 21.

A telegram from Vienna says the resignation of the Austrian cabinet was due to the refusal of the Polish Party to support the budget.

PRINCES OF GERMAN NAMES AND TITLES IN KING'S FAMILY

BRITISH SURNAMES CONFERSED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 20.

The Press Bureau says:—The King, desiring that owing to war conditions those Princes of his family who are his subjects, but bear German names and titles, should relinquish them and adopt British surnames, as therefore conferred the following peerages:—The Duke of Teck, Prince Louis of Battenberg and Prince Alexander of Battenberg to be Marquesses, Prince Alexander of Teck to be Earl.

TITLES RELINQUISHED BY ROYALTY.

BRITISH DEMOCRATIC CHARACTER EMPHASISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., June 20.

It is understood that Battenberg will assume the title of Mountbatten. It is announced that Princess Victoria and Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein will henceforth drop Schleswigh-Holstein. Moreover, royal princesses bearing the title of the Duchess of Saxony will relinquish it. There will ultimately be no princes or princesses other than the children and grandchildren of the Sovereign.

The papers point out the radical character of the changes completing the divorce between the British and German institutions and emphasising the democratic character of monarchy, stopping the tendency for styles and titles with which absolute rules like the Kaiser make sport to become rooted in the British soil. It is expected that the change will be cordially welcomed by the Empire as it is appreciated by new peers, whose incorporation in the British nobility is a recognition of good and loyal work.

COMPULSORY SERVICE IN CANADA.

BILL DISCUSSED IN COMMONS.

SIR W. LAURIER WANTS REFERENDUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, June 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 20.

The debate in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Compulsory Service Bill began to-day. There was a full attendance of members and the galleries were crowded. The interest chiefly centred in the defections of Ontario and the western Liberals owing to Sir W. Laurier's opposition to Conscription, in which he is supported almost solely by the representatives of Quebec.

Sir Robert Borden was heartily cheered on rising to move the second reading. He emphasised that there was no new principle involved, the Bill being on the same lines as the universal service contained in the Militia Act since the confederation except that it was based on the principle of selection. It was estimated that there were in Canada 760,000 unmarried and 820,000 married men between the ages of twenty and forty-five while between twenty and thirty-four there were 630,000 batchelors. He commended the Bill to the House as designed to do justice to all classes of citizens and provide the necessary reinforcements at the Front.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that the people themselves must change the law and not that moribund Parliament. Sir W. Laurier moved an amendment demanding

COMPULSORY SERVICE FOR CANADA.

SIR GEORGE FOSTER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, June 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., June 21.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Foster, replying to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, quoted the Militia Act to show that it provided for compulsory service outside Canada if necessary for the defence of the country against invasion or danger of invasion. He had no fear regarding the attitude of Labour in view of the splendid contribution of the workmen to the ranks of the Canadian forces already, and in view of the noble stand of Labour in Great Britain and the United States. Sir George Foster concluded by declaring that the demand for a referendum was a purely dilatory motion and could result in nothing, but he was confident that this House of Parliament would not assent to any such method of shelving this question even for four months.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

SALVADOR AND COSTA RICA GOVERNMENTS TAKE PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 19.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 20.

A telegram from San Salvador says that in consequence of the German intrigues in Central America, the Salvador and Costa Rica Governments have taken preventive measures in regard to the Germans before announcing the rupture of diplomatic relations.

THE HAITI REPUBLIC.

SEVERS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 20.

Reuter's correspondent wires that Haiti has severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

SENSATIONAL ADVANCE IN AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

ALL RECORDS SMASHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, June 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 20.

Cotton smashed all records and advanced one hundred and four points yesterday on the sensational advance in Liverpool and private reports regarding the low crop values. The market closed near top.

ENEMY BANKS PURCHASED BY BRITISH BANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 20.

Besides the sale of Deutsche Bank premises to the Barclays Bank, the premises of the Disconto Gesellschaft have been bought by Lloyds' Sea Insurance for £38,000 and those of the Dresdner Bank by the London City and Midland Bank for £12,000.

ADVANCE IN THESSALY.

SHARP ENCOUNTER IN MONASTIR.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 20.

A communiqué from the French Eastern Army says that the French artillery sharply countered the enemy in the region of Monastir. We have reached the southern limit of Thessaly and occupy important spots. The inhabitants have handed over considerable quantity of arms and munitions.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE ARRIVES AT LUGANO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LUGANO, June 19.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 20.

Ex-King Constantine and his suite arrive here to-day.

CABINET EMPOWERS M. ZAIMIS.

TO DISCUSS RECONSTITUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 20.
Recd. 9-45 p.m., June 20.

The Cabinet has empowered M. Zaimis to discuss the question of reconstitution with the Venezelist adherents with a view to the inclusion of at least one Venezelist.

KING ALEXANDRA'S PROCLAMATION.

SEVERELY CRITICISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, June 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. June 21.

King Alexandra's proclamation, which M. Zaimis countersigned, is severely criticised, especially the passage in which he spoke of accomplishing the sacred mission entrusted by his father and adhering to the principles of his father's brilliant reign.

Admiral Condouriotis, in an interview, said the proclamation must be withdrawn.

MEN TO BE DETAINED IN GREEK ISLANDS.

M. JONNART GIVES LIST TO M. ZAIMIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. June 21.

M. Jonnart has handed to M. Zaimis a list of civilians and military whose detention in Greek islands is demanded until after the war.

BRITISH CRUISER'S SEARCHLIGHT PLAY.

KEEPS ORDER IN ROYALIST CENTRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., June 20.

Mr. Ward Price, wiring from Volo, says before the Allies occupied the royalist centre at Volo, a British cruiser kept order for three days by naval hypnotic treatment. The Royalists had been holding noisy meetings in cafes, inflaming themselves with bloodthirsty oratory and strong drinks, holding processions on sea front and cursing those dogs of Allies and Venezelos. The cruiser arrived at night time and played a brilliant searchlight among the mob, revealing every man's face and causing the most ferocious orators to stop and slip hastily away. It also dispersed all subsequent efforts to hold meetings, flashing the searchlight so suddenly and brilliantly among the crowd that even die-hards were frightened and respectfully saluted by removing their hats. After that the searchlight was master of the situation.

BRITISH SALONIKA COMMUNIQUE.

ENEMY CLEARED OUT OF SIX VILLAGES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., June 20.

A British Salonika communiqué says, owing to the advent of malarial season our troops eastward of the Struma have been somewhat withdrawn. Our patrols have cleared the enemy out of six villages on the East Bank. Our hill positions on the west of the river completely dominate the evacuated ground British detachments are taking part in the occupation of Thessaly and the Piraeus.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S DESPATCH.

OVERCOMING OF TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

LOYAL CO-OPERATION OF ALLIES.

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 20.

Our steady progress in the face of great difficulties is the best testimony to the energy and thoroughness with which those demands were met. The bridging of the Somme at Brie is an example of the nature of obstacles with which we were confronted and the rapidity of their removal. In this instance six gaps had to be bridged across the canal and the river some of which were of considerable width over a swift-flowing stream. The work was commenced in the morning of March 18th and by ten the same night the infantry foot-bridges had been completed. By five in the morning of the 20th medium type of bridge for horse-transport and cavalry had been completed and by two in the afternoon on the 28th, heavy bridges capable of taking all forms of traffic had replaced the lighter type. Throughout winter the transport problems were most serious both in the battle area and behind the lines. On the rapid solution of the problems success or failure largely depended. At the close of last year's campaign the steady growth of our armies and the rapid extension of our material resources already taxed the roads and the railways to the utmost. The existing broad and narrow gauge railways were insufficient to deal with the increasing traffic, an undue proportion of which was thrown upon roads. With the deterioration of conditions during the winter, the difficulties of maintenance and repair became almost overwhelming. The increase of railway facilities of every type and on a large scale was therefore imperatively and urgently necessary. Great quantities of material and rolling-stock were required immediately while subsequently our wants in this direction were considerably augmented by a large programme of new construction in the area of the enemy's withdrawal. The task of obtaining the amount of railway material required and of carrying out the work of construction at the rate our plans rendered necessary besides providing labour and material for the repair of roads was one of our very greatest difficulties.

PATRIOTISM OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Its successful accomplishment reflects the highest credit on the transportation service of the efficiency and energy of which I cannot speak too highly. I desire to acknowledge in the fullest manner the debt owed to all who assisted to meet the most difficult situation, especially to Sir Eric Geddes, Director-General of Transportation, to whose great ability, organising power and energy the results achieved were primarily due. I am also glad to acknowledge the valuable assistance of Chemin de Fer du Nord and also wish to place on record the fact that the successful solution of this problem would have been impossible but for the patriotism of the railway companies at home and in Canada who did not hesitate to give up locomotives and rolling-stock required and even to tear up tracks in order to provide us with the necessary rails.

COMBINED EFFORTS OF ALLIED TROOPS.

The Despatch concludes:—The loyal co-operation and complete mutual understanding between the Allies and ourselves throughout the battle of Somme have been continued and strengthened by the events of winter particularly by the circumstances attending the enemy's withdrawal. During the latter part of the period under review a very considerable tract of country was won back to France by the combined efforts of the Allied troops. This result is regarded with lively satisfaction by all ranks of the British Army in France. At the same time I wish to express feelings of deep sympathy and profound regret provoked among us by the sight of destruction the war has wrought in once a fair and prosperous countryside.

"ENDANGERING HOLLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

HAGUE HIGH COURT QUASHES SENTENCE ON EDITOR OF "TELEGRAAF"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 19.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., June 20.

The High Court at the Hague has quashed the sentence of three months' imprisonment on Schroeder, Editor of the "Telegraaf" on the charge of endangering Holland's neutrality. The case will be retried by another Court.

THE HOME-RULE MOVEMENT

MR. JEHANGIR PETIT ON THE SITUATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The bureaucracy appears to have set its face against the Home Rule Movement; and judging by the rigour and unreasonableness of the means hitherto employed, is making desperate attempts to crush it with all the power at its command. The note of warning sounded by the Viceroy some weeks ago, the speech of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the words of caution recently given expression to by our own Governor, and last though not least, the absolutely uncalled-for, unnecessarily offensive and now notorious speech of that so-called "candid friend" of the people, H. E. the Governor of Madras, with its unwarranted aspersions on the public men and movements of the country, as also the circulars issued by the Madras and Bombay Governments with regard to school and college students all unfortunately combine to create an impression that these are only a few of the most important stages of a new movement of organised reaction.

The threats of repression openly held out in his speech by Lord Pentland, have not taken long to materialise, as is clear from the order of internment issued against Mrs. Besant and two of her colleagues Messrs. Arundale and Wadia. Although the subsequent communique of the Madras Government, has enabled H. E. the Governor to retrace his steps here and there, the offensive and aggressive spirit of the original utterance yet remains unaltered in the main; and it is not at all unlikely that the incarceration of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues, is only an earnest of further repressive measures to come in the future.

This order issued under the Defence of India Act is a gross abuse of power; and has naturally been received throughout the country with intense indignation. It is a typical specimen of the tyranny of the Executive in this country; and gives a further proof if one were needed at this stage of our knowledge of the bureaucracy—of the absolute necessity of radically altering the old order of things before any substantial advance can be made in any direction. It is a deliberate shot at the movement of Home Rule or Self-Government. Its increasing importance is apparently inconvenient to the authorities; and they seem to have resolved to crush it even at the risk of being accused of invoking the special war machinery in their hands.

The circulars with regard to the students are uncalled-for. They are an insult to the men and women of the country; they assume our ignorance of the needs and advantages of our own children; and constitute a deliberate and wanton encroachment upon our inherent rights and privileges as parents; to say nothing of the fact that they must ultimately result in the total alienation of our sons and daughters from the spirit and essence of all our great movements, and are calculated to strike at the very root of our national life. It is due to us that this unwarranted and arbitrary interference with our rights and privileges as parents, should be stoutly and emphatically resisted, and we should do everything in our power to defeat the object underlying the circulars. If English boys can not only discuss politics and follow the main currents of thought in their country, but also take part in party controversies with considerable profit to themselves and benefit to their country, it passes my comprehension why our boys cannot do the same. The inauguration of a well thought-out and comprehensive system of national education, controlled entirely by the legitimate leaders of the people, is a matter of the most urgent necessity, if our national life is to have full and free growth, untrammelled by official pressure and bureaucratic interference.

Th question of questions at the moment, however, is this:—Are we, responsible men and women of this country, going to sit with our eyes closed and our arms folded, when our most cherished rights are being thus unmercifully assailed, when our liberties are thus unjustifiably curtailed, when our very birth-right—the freedom of speech and action—are being attacked in this manner in the open light of day? Have our sense of public duty and love of our motherland become so dull as to stand all this without a word of protest, without the slightest attempt on our part to help ourselves and to resist these encroachments upon our liberties as free subjects of the King-Emperor?

As for myself, I have no hesitation in declaring, Sir, with all the strength and emphasis that I can command, that I see nothing wrong in the Home-Rule Movement and that I earnestly, sincerely and whole-heartedly sympathise with it. Owing to certain differences between Mrs. Besant and myself, I had hitherto stood aloof from this movement; but in view of the repressive measures taken against it, I have now joined the Home-Rule League and mean to do my utmost to advance its cause.

It is quite possible that there may be honest differences of opinion between the Government and the people, or even among Indians themselves, as to the time of the attainment of what at least I, with numerous others of my countrymen certainly think we are quite fit to have even immediately. But such differences of opinion among us, ought not and cannot be made an excuse by the Government for suppressing an otherwise perfectly legitimate and constitutional movement. Merely because a movement is considered by the Government to be unpractical, it is absolutely no reason why it should be condemned or put down. The action of the Government is at once unfair and subversive of the very spirit of the British Constitution.

In the face of these repressive measures, to keep aloof from the Home Rule movement in consequence of small personal differences, is to play into the hands of the bureaucracy. It is idle to deny that Home Rule and Self-Government, broadly put, are one and the same thing. The Indian

(Continued on page 8.)

"NEW INDIA" REVIVED.

MR. TELANG BECOMES EDITOR.

MR. RANGA REDDY EDITS "COMMONWEAL."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 20.

Mr. P. K. Telang of "Young India," Bombay, has purchased "New India" press and has declared himself printer and publisher of the "New India" to-day depositing Rs. 2,000 security. It is understood the regular issue of the paper will continue from to-morrow.

Mr. Ranga Reddy has declared himself printer and publisher of the "Commonweal."

Mrs. Besant appeared before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at Egmore this afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Doraiswamy Iyer, High Court Vakil, and Mr. P. K. Telang, Editor of "Young India" of Bombay. Mrs. Besant stated that she had disposed of "New India," both the paper and the press to Mr. Telang who desired to be registered as editor and proprietor of the paper and was prepared to deposit Rs. 2,000 under the provisions of the Press Act. The Magistrate granted the application.

A similar application was made in regard to the "Commonweal" and the "Vasantha Press," and Mr. Ranga Reddy will, in future, be the editor and printer of that paper. He also deposited Rs. 2,000.

The following notice has been issued by Mr. Telang:—"New India," Wednesday June 20.

The publication of "New India" which has had to be stopped for three days on account of internments will be taken up again from to-morrow.

Thursday 21st June. I have purchased the "New India's" press and shall carry on the paper as printer and publisher and editor. After the expiry of the present subscription for all new subscribers the rates of subscription will be as follows:—

Mofussil rates, Rs. 2 per mensem and local rate Rs. 1-8 per mensem. This increase is necessary to cover the nett cost of production, but it will also give subscribers an opportunity of enabling the paper to pay its way and so share in the great fight for India's freedom.

(Sd.) P. K. Telang, Editor.

APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

TO BE MADE ON BEHALF OF MR. ARUNDALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 20.

It is understood that an application for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* will be made by Sir John Simon K.C. in the Court of King's Bench, London, on behalf of Mr. G. S. Arundale on whom the order of internment was served on Saturday last.

SIR SUBRAMAMIA IYER'S APPEAL.

WHOLE HEARTED RESPONSE OF A POOR CLERK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 20.

The following is published in the "Hindu":—Dr. Sir S. Subramania Iyer has received a communication from a poor clerk in the city enclosing Rs. 50 for the fund. In the course of his letter he writes:—I am an obscure man and very poor in circumstances. Having read your appeal in yesterday's issue of the "Swadesamitran" for funds to maintain the lives of Mother Besant and her two co-sufferers I answer that appeal by sending you herewith Rs. 50. I was intending to put my savings in the Madras War Loan but I have changed my mind. Please utilise the amount in any way you like. I intend to subscribe my mite every month if God will help me.

NEW MEMBERS OF H. R. LEAGUE.

"MADRAS MAIL'S" COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 20.

Commenting on the news that certain persons who had hitherto held aloof from the Home Rule movement in Bombay have now decided to join it in consequence of Mrs. Besant's internment, the "Madras Mail" writes:—What significance can possibly attach to their action? Either Home Rule for India in the immediate future is desirable and practicable, or it is not. If it is, why have not those patriots joined the movement before? If it is not, how can the internment of any individual affect the unfitness of India's millions to govern themselves? Are we to infer that if the Government cancelled the order against Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Jinnah and Jehangir Petit would discover that India was once more unfit for Home Rule and leave the League they have just joined? The fact of the matter is that this is but one more illustration of a "United Front" performance. Adherents gained in this manner may swell the numbers of the Home Rule League, but they cannot add weight of sincere and reasoned conviction to it.

THE HOME-RULE MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 7.)

National Congress, the Moslem League and the Home Rule Leagues are all striving for one and one object only—the attainment of Self-Government or Home-Rule for the country at an early date. Notwithstanding small differences on minor details and occasionally even as to the methods to be employed in the attainment of our goal, there is not the shadow of a doubt that in the main the people of this country are all agreed. All the parties, all the different political denominations are united in their aim, and the underlying principles of all are essentially the same.

All patriotic men and women should therefore consider it their sacred duty to make common cause in counteracting these attempts calculated to crush our national movement. This is not the time to stand aloof and gaze. This is the time for action. The very existence of our national life is in danger, and immediate measures in self-defence are necessary. If all the people that count for anything in the country join hands, as I think they ought to, and present a solid phalanx to the forces of repression, it is as certain as that the day follows the night, that not even the Indian bureaucracy with all the wide and extravagant powers at its back, can long resist the determind stand of a united people. The members of this autocratic fraternity, in the plenitude of their power, will no doubt, Canute-like, continue for a good long time to come to shout to the waves "Thus far and no further"; but are bound in the end to give way, before the rising waters of an ever-advancing and irresistible tide.—Yours, etc.,

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT.

Bombay, June 20, 1917.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION.

ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. June 21.

The Russian diplomatic mission has arrived.

MR. W. J. HANNA.

APPOINTED FOOD CONTROLLER FOR CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, June 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. June 21.

Mr. W. J. Hanna, ex-Provincial Secretary for Ontario, has been appointed Food Controller for Canada, without salary.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF AIR BOARD.

LIKELY TO BE RETAINED BY LORD COWDRAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. June 21.

It is considered likely that Lord Cowdray will be able to retain the Chairmanship of the Air Board.

CANADIANS IN FRANCE.

NO LONGER COMMANDED BY ADMIRAL BYNG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, June 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. June 21.

Telegrams exchanged between the Duke of Devonshire and General Byng show that the latter no longer commands the Canadians in France.

KAISER'S VISIT TO WESTERN FRONT.

COMMISSION TO REPORT ON BRITISH AIR SUPREMACY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE June 20.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Geneva correspondent of the "Daily Express" says that as a result of the visit to the western front of the Kaiser and General Hindenburg a commission is being formed to report upon the apparent British supremacy in the air.

ITALIAN ADVANCE EAST OF JAMIANO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE June 20.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

An Italian official statement says we advanced north-east of Jamiano, thus rectifying a large portion of the front. British papers state the district is malarial.

HOME RULE LEAGUE PROTEST (KARNATAK BRANCH.)

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 20.

The Karnatak Branch Indian Home Rule League assembled in meeting at Belgaum, to-day, unanimously resolved that the order of internment passed against Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia by the Madras Government under the Defence of India Act is highly unjust involving a gross abuse of powers vested in executive authority and detrimental to the best interest of the Indian nation and the British Empire and calculated to produce the keenest discontent throughout the country and further resolved to continue its work with zeal and fearlessness in accordance with the inspiring message of Mrs. Besant.

President Deshpande was empowered to send copies to the Viceroy, the Governor of Madras and the interned leaders.

DISQUIETING RUMOURS CONCERNING SPAIN.

NOT CONFIRMED BY ENQUIRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 9-45 p.m., June 20.

Enquiries in the city do not confirm the recent disquieting rumours concerning Spain with which business is practically normal. Delays are attributed to labour and economic difficulties. It is asserted that the trouble originated by the King granting demands of infantry officers at Barcelona for reforms without consulting the Cabinet, which resigned.

CONTROL OF COAL AND WHEAT IN U. S.

MEASURES FOR REGULATING SHIPMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 20.

The Government has elaborated the plans for the control first of coal and secondly of wheat. It is believed that no coal will be allowed to be exported to any neutral that refuses to furnish Great Britain with ore, while the control of wheat will be used to regulate shipments of food from the neutrals to Germany. It is stated that the Government is refusing to permit cargoes to leave the American ports for the neutrals which retain ships in the harbour.

NINTH ARMY ON RUMANIAN FRONT.

SOLDIERS' COMMITTEE APPEALS AGAINST FRATERNISING WITH ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 9-45 p.m., June 20.

A telegram from Jassy, undated, says that the committee of soldiers of the ninth army on the Rumanian front has issued an apeal against fraternising with the enemy. The appeal says "If the enemy desires our welfare he must liberate Rumania, then we will help him to overthrow his government, the enemy of all liberty, after which a durable peace is possible."

BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

DAILY SALES RESUMED AND WEEKLY TENDERS DISCONTINUED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 20.

The daily sales of British Treasury Bills have been resumed. To-day's rates for three months and six months were four and a half per cent. discount. The weekly tenders for Treasury Bills have been discontinued.

MILITARY HONOURS.

AWARDS TO OFFICERS OF INDIAN ARMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 20.

The "London Gazette" announces the following awards to the officers of the Indian Army:—

Distinguished Service Orders for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty.

Captain Charles Pitman. In command of a raiding party despite the most difficult conditions he succeeded in landing and reorganising the party and inflicted much damage on the enemy and brought back a trenchmortar. It was owing to his coolness and good leading that the object of the raid was achieved and that the whole party was withdrawn with a few casualties.

Captain Claude Shepherd. During an enemy counterattack he rallied the leaderless men and saved a difficult situation by personal example and leading. He was wounded in three places.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Russell. He charged an enemy trench which was strongly held and then lead a bombing attack and cleared two-hundred yards of the trench. Later he maintained the position for four hours till reinforcements arrived.

Military Crosses.

Captains Dudley Evans and Frank Macartney; Lieutenants A. Dabholkar, Erach Baboo, Ernest Ogley and Eric Shearper; Second Lieutenants Frank Adlard James Aitkenhead, William Baker, Stephen Gladstone, James Gray, Frank Harris, John Moriarty and James Tate.

MINIMUM RACING FOR HORSEBREEDING.

JOCKEY CLUB'S DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 20.

A deputation from the Jockey Club will to-morrow submit to the Premier proposals for minimum racing necessary to preserve horse-breeding.

"The Times" says that a compromise is probable permitting eight further days' racing to be held at Newmarket during the current year.

DEUTSCHE BANK BOUGHT BY BARCLAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 20.

It is announced that the Barclays' Bank has purchased the Deutsche Bank in London for £200,000.

HOFFMANN ASKED FOR STATEMENT OF WAR AIMS.

GRIM'S PRO-GERMAN SYMPATHIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

BERNE, June 19.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., June 20.

A semi-official statement regarding Hoffman's telegram states that Grim telegraphed to Hoffmann through the Swiss Legation in Petrograd saying that the need of peace was generally felt and asking for a statement of war aims. Hoffmann's reply was not inspired from any quarter. The statement says it was sent in the interest of encouraging an early peace, consequently in the interest of Switzerland herself. In connection with the above it transpires that Grimm is a prominent socialist member of the Swiss National Council, and it is stated that his sympathies are pro-German.

SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL.

HOFFMAN RESIGNS MEMBERSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERNE, June 19.
Recd. 9-45 p.m., June 20.

Hoffmann has resigned his membership of the Swiss Federal Council. The latter has informed the National Council that it was ignorant of Hoffmann's action in Petrograd.

"THE TIMES'" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. June 21.

The "Times", referring to Hoffmann, says that German intrigue carried on through a neutral legislator can hardly be purged by perfunctory excuses or mere loss of office.

HOFFMAN'S PEACE INTRIGUE.

AMAZEMENT AND REGRET IN SWITZERLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, June 20
Recd. 0-45 a.m., June 21.

Amazement and regret are general in Switzerland at Hoffmann's peace intrigue. The Press disavows sympathy with the proceedings in view of the necessity for Switzerland maintaining absolute neutrality.

CONCLUSION OF NEW TREATY.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE FOR HASTENING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 18.
Recd. 9-45 p.m., June 20.

At the general congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs said that the Government desired to hasten the conclusion of a new treaty in which the Russian democracy's principles would be recognised as the international policy of the Allies. He recommended a consolidated programme which would avoid rupture with the Allies and declared that a separate peace would destroy the results of the revolution and bring Russia into a new war alongside a German coalition. He pointed out that inactivity on the war front had enfeebled the revolution. The Army should be ready to advance.

GERMAN HYDROPLANES.

FLY OVER BASE ON RIGA FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 19.
Recd. 9-45 p.m., June 20.

Five German hydroplanes flew over the base on the Riga front and dropped forty-one bombs on sheds, ships and batteries, but without success. One sailor was wounded. Hostile machines were driven off by coast batteries which, on several successive days have brilliantly repulsed a number of fruitless airship attacks.

DEVELOPMENT OF DYE MAKING INDUSTRY.

NEW APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF DYES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 20.

In order to promote further development of the dye-making industry in the United Kingdom, the President of the Board of Trade has decided to establish a special temporary department to deal with matters relating to encouragement, organisation and regulation of that industry under the direction of Sir Evan Jones, Bart., who will be styled Commissioner of Dyes.

MARRIAGE OF MISS LLOYD GEORGE AN CAPTAIN CAREY EVANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 20.

Miss Lloyd George and Captain Carey-Evans were married to-day.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE ADOPTED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 20.

The House of Commons to-day adopted the general principle of woman's suffrage by 385 votes to 55.

RECENT DACOITY AT CALCUTTA.

WEALTHY TAXI-CAB OWNER INTERNED UNDER DEFENCE ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

One Sheik Samir, a wealthy Mahomedan of Calcutta, who was arrested in connection with the Armenian Street dacoity, has been interned at Barisal under Defence Act. He is the owner of a number of taxi-cabs, of which one is alleged to have been used in the dacoity.

TORNADO AT CALCUTTA.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO B. O. C. WORKS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 20.

Shortly before 8 a.m. to-day a tornado struck the B.O.C. works at Syriam, causing a great deal of damage, killing two men and injuring thirty others. The tornado came so suddenly that there was no chance to prepare for it. It cut a zig zag path about 100 feet wide through the centre of the works, demolishing as it entered the works in the south side, a section of coolie barracks situated there. A few yards away to the west of the barracks a number of young trees were growing, not a leaf was disturbed on them. From the coolie barracks the tornado attacked Nos. 2 and 3 barracks, lifting the roofs which were of corrugated iron from the buildings and carried them to another part of the works. Angle irons were carried from the wrecked buildings by the wind and forced into other buildings. One angle iron was driven clear through a four inch pipe, half inch thick, in one place into a building. On the other side it took off a part of the roof of a horse stable. Six out of 30 injured have received dangerous wounds.

The wind picked up a man, who was closing a railway car, and carried him some 50 yards in the air, fracturing his skull. The damage would not, it was stated, interfere with the refining operation to any great extent. The correct estimate of the damage is not yet available.

U. P. JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

The number of joint stock companies working in the United Provinces at the close of the year 1916-17 was 176; the share companies had authorised a capital of Rs. 8,28,74,000 of which Rs. 4,65,54,566 was paid up. Nine new companies were registered during the year and regarding the smallness of this number, Mr. Willoughby, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, remarks in the annual report that the causes in vogue last year are still in operation, there is probably even less money seeking industrial investment owing to the exchange disturbances and the State has entered the market as a more effectively competitor. The concerns, however, for whose products the war has created a fierce demand have naturally reaped great profits and have expanded and developed their business. This is notably the case with the cotton, woollen, and leather industries. One oil company declared a dividend of 93 per cent. Only seven companies went into liquidation during the year as compared with 15 and 23, respectively, in the two preceding years. The bulk of the more dubious concerns had already been extinguished by the application of the more generous provisions of the Company Law passed three years ago and, as the report says, it is natural after this extensive purgation the rate of elimination should diminish with a healthier residum.

DETAILS OF CYCLONE IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 20.

Details of the tornado of Tuesday show that at 8 o'clock at the works of Syriam 100 feet high, steel smoke stack of coolie of Rawack Building fell across the condenser tanks and in doing so knocked against a similar steel chimney at Bench No. 2 to the east of Bench No. 3. No. 2 Bench smoke stack in falling twisted and veered in the different direction to No. 3 and missing several oil tanks all round and a bench to the east, fell between two groups on to a separator tank. The whole of the south end of bench No. 2 was carried away and sent flying to different parts of the works. So powerful was the wind that anchors for roof which were imbedded in cement brick work were not only torn loose, but eight of them were bent and twisted. Further along from two damaged benches was a big corrugated steel godown which was used for storing pipes etc. This was of substantial construction and well anchored in cement brick work. The storm raised it from the ground and deposited it twelve feet away. From this point the storm veered slightly to south for some distance did slight damage. The man who was carried in the air 50 yards died last night of injuries received to the head. The Jemadar of the works was badly hurt with a piece of corrugated iron. The total damage is estimated at a quarter of a lakh of rupees, comparatively small in view of he fury of the cyclone.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Mr. Wood did not subscribe to this and at his request it was recorded that he believed that in Madras special attention for some time to come should be devoted to the demonstration farms the interests of which would suffer if the passed out men from the agricultural colleges should be drafted away to serve as teachers in the agricultural schools. The Conference rose for the day.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS DISCUSSED.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 20.

The Agricultural Educational Conference met again to-day all members except Mr. V. S. Sastri being present. Sir Claude Hill presided. The first question taken up for consideration ran as follows:—

"Bearing in mind the importance of imparting training in teaching to all those who are charged with instructions in schools of whatever character, is it desirable to require that those who attain to the standards that may be determined on as necessary, under the foregoing paragraph, should before being recognized as qualified for the Agricultural Education Service, undergo a period of training in pedagogy?" Mr. Sharp's opinion being asked whether a man who had taken a four-year course should necessarily undergo training in pedagogy as in the case of one taking a 2 year course he said it was so though the necessity was of less degree.

Mr. Waddington doubted whether it should be made obligatory in the case of 4 years' men. Also he thought it would do if this training was demanded in their case only for those aspiring to be headmasters.

Dr. Mann said that a six months' training in a school itself would do. He thought that the difficulty consisted in getting teachers to teach agriculture in the field. Initial training was a necessity at this stage.

Mr. Sly asked what the phrase Agricultural Educational Service connoted and whether a separate Service from the present Educational Service was contemplated. Sir Claude Hill said that though it might have to come into existence after a time it was not his intention to have a separate Service. On Mr. Sly's suggestion it was agreed to substitute "To teach in Agricultural Schools" in the place of "For the Agricultural Educational Service."

QUESTION OF ARRANGEMENT.

The next question considered by the conference was how this could be most suitably arranged. Dr. Mann explaining the situation in the Bombay Presidency said that when they started an Agricultural school it was done with the idea of keeping it absolutely apart from the Agricultural College. When they wanted a headmaster for the school a good graduate from the college was carefully selected and then he and the selected man worked together. When he was in the swim of things he was asked, to take up the headmaster's post and was entrusted with post-graduates to be trained. In working with the boys in provinces where they had to begin with a clean slate he admitted he could not give more advice than what was contained in the Bombay experience but said that the last thing he would think of was to ask his future teachers to put in a course of training in an ordinary literary training college or school.

Mr. Wood's suggestion in respect of the question was to make a start with a small school and get the men trained there, one or two at a time and then in time to have it converted into a training school.

Mr. Higginbottam thought that the Conference should not fail to take note of the rapidity of change of value with regard to Agriculture as an occupation, which was fast coming into being in India and so he thought that Dr. Mann in repudiating any attempt at making a graduate in agriculture go through a period of training in any normal school or training college was overdoing it.

Mr. Cake pointed out that the difficulty was only a temporary one.

After some more discussion Mr. Sharp said the objection was that an agricultural teacher whose work has essentially practical in character would get into a rather literary groove if he joined a normal school.

Mr. Basu said that agricultural labour was not now-a-days looked down upon by the educated classes and that there was no prejudice on their part against manual labour.

Mr. Townsend said that the Department was trying to graft agricultural education to vernacular schools and this had been found a success. In the end the Conference passed a resolution to the effect that in view of the objection raised by the Principals of Agricultural Colleges to attaching any practising school to the Agricultural College the Conference recommended that with a view to train men for teachers in special agricultural schools provinces which contemplated the starting of agricultural schools should start training men in selected agricultural schools each in a special language area where necessary.

A DIPLOMA SUGGESTED FOR TRAINED MEN.

In response to the request of Raj Bahadur B. Ganga Ram the President permitted the recording of his opinion that a special diploma or degree should be conferred on these trained men with a view to making their work readily appreciated in private schools and Indian States.

The next question taken up ran:—"Is it desirable to lay down as the ultimate goal the establishment in each district of one agricultural school of the status of a high school and of one or more agricultural schools of the status of middle or Anglo-vernacular schools reading up to the high school?"

Sir Claude Hill framed a resolution to the following effect which he said was the view of the Conference as a whole. The Conference was unanimous that it was desirable to start one or more agricultural schools in rural districts usually near demonstration or experimental farms. But it was divided as to the advisability of having any agricultural high schools.

(Continued in Column 5.)

The Mysteries of Myra

An Inspiring Novel and Motion Picture Drama

Written by Hereward Carrington,

The Distinguished Authority on Psychic Phenomena.

Dramatized by Charles W. Goddard,

The Well-known Author of "The Perils of Pauline;" "The Exploits of Elaine"; etc.

Everything You Read Here To-day You Can See

Next Week at the OLYMPIA CINEMA, Sandhurst Road in Vivid Motion Pictures.

With Mr. HOWARD ESTABROOK as Dr. Alden,
Miss JEAN SOTHERN as the Charming Myra Maynard.

Next Tuesday Another Chapter of "The Mysteries of Myra" and New Pictures.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Myra Maynard, a beautiful heiress, is pursued by a band of criminals, known as the Black Order, whose object is to kill the girl by occult means, in order that the legacy of her father, a secret member of the Devil Worshippers, may fall to the evil Order. Arthur Varney, a wealthy club man, is the favored suitor of the girl; in reality he is the tool of High Master of the Black Order. Dr. Payson Alden, a brilliant young physician, has given up his practice to devote his time to studies in the occult and the mysteries of the unseen. He discovers the conspiracy against the girl, and saves her from committing suicide while in a somnambulistic trance. Thwarted, the Devil Worshippers attempt to murder the girl by means of a poison powder concealed in the blossom of a strange plant. Alden persuades Myra to allow him to keep the plant in his room overnight. The art of crystal gazing enables Myra to save the doctor from death by asphyxiation. By means of a scientifically constructed hypnotizing machine, Alden releases the astral body of Myra, which goes in search of her persecutors. The Grand Master is informed of this, and in a terrific mental struggle for the control of Myra's spirit, Alden is all but defeated by the Master. Alden determines to break into the Order and put an end to the nefarious work. He is captured and nearly loses his life, escaping in time to again rescue Myra. Dr. Alden now attempts a second time to raid the Order. Myra is greatly troubled as to his safe return, and sends her astral body in search of him. The Grand Master hypnotizes himself, and in the mental fight which follows, Myra awakes with the spirit of the Grand Master, while the Master now possesses the innocent soul of the girl. The Grand Master next returns Myra's spirit, and receives his proper individuality in return, under circumstances which place Myra in his power. But for the timely interference of Dr. Alden, Myra would have been killed. Varney places a red light in Myra's clothes closet, under which the spirit of the Master assumes mortal form. Alden is prepared, however, and under the violet glare of the mercury vapor lamps, which he installed in Myra's room, the body of the Master dematerialized in great agony. Dr. Alden's knowledge of thought photography enables him to discover a new and desperate scheme of the enraged Master, while his scientific arrangement of mirrors defeats the plan of the Black Order. Next, the Master tries mental telepathy, but Dr. Alden scents the method of attack, reverses the process and brings disaster to the Black Order, while Myra remains unharmed.

EPISODE TEN.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE ASTRAL ALARM.

Dr. Alden had several days of freedom from the haunting miseries of Black Order persecution. Nothing untoward had happened to Myra and events were so quiet and orderly that the physician began to pick up hope that his ultra-violet rays had indeed accomplished the destruction of the evil genius who presided over the band of Devil Worshippers.

Mrs. Maynard, anxious to free her mind of the distractions, was jubilant.

She confided to Arthur Varney, during a family motor ride through the suburbs.

"I am so glad, Arthur. These last few weeks have been a worse nightmare than the week my husband died. Dr. Alden has been very thoughtful, very gallant in his friendship for Myra, in her trouble But, my dear Arthur, I confess that he irritates me with his continual science!"

Varney nodded soothingly.

There was a faint suggestion of a smile, as he watched Myra through the corners of his eyes

"Science is all very well in a laboratory or a college room, but in every-day life it becomes a decided bore!"

Myra flushed.

She turned sharply, as she retorted: "Arthur, this very automobile was invented by scientific men, not by idlers who were always looking for good times. Their work doubtless bored them at times. It is true that the automobile gives more pleasure to stupid, lazy, do-nothings with money than anyone else. Why don't you try to do something with the brains, the health and the hands that God gave you, Arthur?"

Varney's confusion conquered his usual complacency, but Mrs. Maynard interrupted tactfully.

"You are out of humor, my dear," said Myra's mother gently. "You could not have slept very well last night!"

Myra nodded her head. She drew her little hand across her brow as though she suffered from a headache.

"You guessed right, mother," she said. "I have had the most unpleasant dreams lately. I feel more exhausted each morning than I do at night when I retire. I wish I could forget all this horrible stuff!"

"What you need, my dear, is a change of scene. I have half a mind to pack our trunks," her mother declared "and simply disappear with you. We will go away for a few months and not allow anyone in the world to know where we have gone."

Varney looked at her anxiously.

"Not even me?"

"No, not even you, Arthur, for there is no telling who may read your mind," Mrs. Maynard replied. "These terrible creatures, whoever they are, seem to know everything, no matter how secret it is kept!"

Varney shook his head, belittling the danger. He had his own reasons for not desiring Myra's disappearance from the scene at this juncture.

"I wouldn't do it," he said. "Dr. Alden declares that his lavender light, or whatever he calls them, have killed the ringleader. The doctor ought to know. And it would be better for you to rest right here in your own home than take chances in some strange place."

But he was plainly uneasy on the matter. When they returned home they found Payson Alden waiting for them. Varney made his excuses and rode on downtown to his club. The physician, awaiting his departure, impatiently, now brought up a plan upon which he had been working for some time.

The story of Myra's unpleasant dreams emphasized to him the need for prompt action.

Her remembrance of the dreams was unusually clear. They had been recurring for three nights in succession, without change in the curious pantomime. A group of black-garbed men had seemed to float through the air, to her bedside, she told the doctor. There they stood throughout the night, waving their hands toward her in rythmic cadence.

She demonstrated with serpentine movements of her own hands. Alden nodded understandingly.

"Those are hypnotic passes," he declared. "It is just as I have suspected. They have exhausted all the simpler forms of black magic. Now they are resorting to astral visitations in groups. Those were not the phantasies of troubled dreams. Those were the astral bodies of the Black Lodge members, sent upon a definite mission by that cunning scoundrel, the High Master."

Myra's face paled, for her recent experience with the astral, whereby she had so nearly lost her own soul, was still a bitter memory.

"What can I do, Doctor? I am so frightened of it all, even though I have tried to be brave!" Her slender white fingers trembled, as she nervously interwined them.

"You succeeded in being braver than any man would ever have been, under such frightful circumstances," retorted the doctor encouragingly. "Just keep up that good spirit a bit longer. The study of years is now coming in handier than ever One of the newest invention of psychical research will warn us of this new danger. It will notify you when the unseen bodies are hovering about you, but will warn me, as well, back in my home. Then I will be ready to protect you."

He clasped the little hands with an invigorating firmness, as he looked down cheerily into the big blue eyes.

"How can that be?" demanded Myra, cheered in spite of her haunting premonition of new peril.

"I will show you inside of an hour. I must first telephone to my assistant, Dan. He will bring the things over here. May I start to work on them at once, then?"

"Surely, Doctor," agreed the girl. "But we must absolutely pledge poor mother to secrecy, for she makes such dear stupid blunders. She has spoiled so many of your plans, and yet you are always so patient with her."

Alden smiled generously.

"Your mother is like nearly everyone else. Despite what we have shown her, she still doubts. And she must tell her doubts to others. I am afraid that there is a 'leak' in information somewhere about the house. After this we must be very careful with the servants. Willis, the butler, is the only one I really trust."

So it was that in little over an hour a workman, who had announced to the maid that he came from the electric light company to make some repairs, appeared in the library carrying a heavy bundle of apparatus.

Alden, after swearing Mrs. Maynard to absolute silence, sent him around the house to adjust a special wire to the roof, directly over Myra's window.

This connection was brought inconspicuously into the room, and carried along the wall, to a three-panelled screen which had been arranged near Myra's bed. One side of this screen was of ordinary appearance —a decoration of embroidered Japanese silk. But on the other, the face nearest the bed, were hundreds of delicate vertical wires a quarter of an inch apart, running parallel with each other from the top to the bottom cross-piece.

Myra regarded it with awe, as the physician ran his fingers up and down the wires.

He had been too busy instructing his assistant in the delicate task of arranging the connections to explain the nature of the instrument. But now, satisfied with his preparations, he turned toward her with a smile.

"Well, we are ready for the astral travellers!" he exclaimed. "This wiring is coated with a chemical called sulphide of calcium—a substance which glows in the presence of an astral body. So this is the important part of our alarm."

He turned toward the butler and his workman-assistant.

"It is all right," he said. "You may go now."

When they had left the room he took from a grip a small selenium cell, such as used in electrical experimental laboratories. This he placed on the floor near Myra's dressing table. By its side he laid a storage battery and a small electric bell.

"This cell," he said, pointing to the containing case, "is so delicate that it will not let electricity pass through it in the dark. But its composition is such that in the light it will conduct a current. So, you may see how this can be utilized."

He connected the storage battery with the bell, and attached the wires to the tiny tabs on the side of the selenium cell case. Then he removed the cover, allowing the light to strike the sensitized cell.

There was a jangling of the electric bell! Myra clapped her hands as delightedly a a child with a new toy.

"Oh, that's wonderful!" she ejaculated. "But how about that with the astral bodies?

"There's the point—if an astral body, or more than one, should come to this room, the wire screen coated with sulphide of calcium will glow. The light will fall on the selenium cell—whose lid you are to remove, when you have turned the lights off—and that will connect with this outside wire. That leads directly to my rooms, and will ring a warning bell there, to let me know! So, have no fear, for to-night I will be able to act."

Mrs. Maynard shook her head hopelessly when they tried to explain the apparatus to her.

"I can't believe such things," she said. "You may be sure that I will tell no one about it, because they would think me very silly to even allow you to put it in the house."

Alden and Myra exchanged smiles, and went downstairs to enjoy their afternoon tea without further efforts to convert her.

CHAPTER XLVII.

THE MASTER INSTRUCTS.

Within the dismal quarters of the Black order an unwonted air of excitement was noticeable among the evil brethren.

The leader of ceremonies was talking earnestly with Arthur Varney, now garbed like the others in the flowing black robe and hood.

Suddenly the crash of the Master's gong resounded through the eerie room.

Seven times it was struck, and the members bowed toward the swinging curtains which shut off this compartment from the inner room of their ruler. This signal meant a secret session of the most trusty workers of the sect; it was a call to the pit of the coffins, far underground.

Varney, the leader and four other members exchanged the sign of the order, thumbs up, fists clenched against fists, and then walked slowly through a low door in the rear of the council room. This was shut and barred behind them, as though to guard against even the curiosity of the remaining brothers.

Within the coffin room, where standing on end were thirteen grewsome caskets arranged in a circle, the six members knelt to await the appearance of their guiding spirit.

Suddenly one of the coffin lids flew open, sideways, like a door.

The sardonic features of the High Master were disclosed, in the curious crimson glow which always seemed to hover about him in the lodge rooms.

He leered, with keen scrutiny of the averted faces, as he returned the diabolical sign of the society.

"Are you ready for the last step in the mystery of the hands?" he asked.

"Yea, Master. Yet we are weary from the struggles of the last three nights!" answered one of the kneeling men.

"You will be wearier still, from this night's work." snarled their ruler. "But this will be the end. I have no place for weary idlers here. And there is no place for Black Order brethren to go from this council but to death. So, beware of disobedience!"

The members bowed.

The Master seated himself upon a coffin, and beckoned to the leader of the ceremonies.

"Lie upon the floor!" he commanded.

His order was obeyed, although with evident apprehension of what was to follow. The Master waved his hands toward two of the brothers, as he spoke to Varney.

"Hypnotize them, and bring forth their astrals!" he ordered curtly. "I will do so with the other two."

Varney stood before one of the men. A few dexterous passes of his hands, and the skillful pressure between the eyes of a tense thumb caused the subject to pass into the cataleptic condition which was the preliminary of the projection. The second man responded readily, as did the third and fourth under the Master's manipulations. So practiced in this uncanny work were they, and so used to the mental dominance of the Master, that the mesmeric effect was almost mechanical in its prompt response to suggestion.

The Master now pressed the foreheads of all four, in turn. He walked toward the recumbent figure of the leader of ceremonies, and waved Varney to one side of the room.

"Let your astrals come forth!" he cried with strident tones. "I command you to walk to the side of Brother Zela!"

Varney was watching intently, mystified at what was to ensue. Unhypnotized himself, the separation of the spirit from the flashly bodies was invisible to him.

"Now, two stand on either side!" called the Master. "Place your astral hands above Brother Zela and lift! Lift! Litt!

Varney had never seen spirit leviation of material objects before. He was astounded to see the form of the leader suddenly rise a few feet from the ground, unsupported by any visible things. He turned to look at the stiff, unconscious figures of the four men. They hardly seemed breathing; there was no indication of muscular activity in their rigid limbs.

"Now bear him to the side of the chamber!" commanded the Master.

The body, floating as it seemed, on space, was borne in the direction indicated by his preemptory gesture.

"Now! The supreme test of the astral strength!" called the ruler. "Use all your forces—rise from the ground and lift him with you! There—there! Lift! Lift!"

The strange sight of the leader's body being raised against the high vaulted ceiling of the great room sent a thrill of horror through Varney, used as he was to such supernatural scenes.

A word from the Master, and the leader was brought back to the spot from which he had been raised. The ruler walked toward the four taut figures, snapped his fingers sharply before their eyes, and the sleeping faces twitched.

"Awake!" he commanded. "Awake!"

Their eyes opened, and they gazed about them in surprise.

"It is successful!" gloated the Master. "I have taught you well. To-night we will succeed, for we have brought to our resource the greatest power of the physical world, combined with my psychic strength!"

The men shuddered, and rubbed their arms, as though they ached from some tremendous straining of the muscles. The Master gave them minute instruction for the task of the coming hours, and Varney gave strict heed to the important details which were his to consummate.

* * * * *

Alden was busy working in his bedroom. He had attached a new electric wire to a wall lamp, which had been adjusted in such a way as to throw a ray of light upon the pillows of his bed.

An electric bell was affixed to the wall, close beneath the lamp. At last he seemed satisfied with his arrangements.

"Now, let them bring on their astrals!" he exclaimed, lighting a cigarette, to walk about the room, surveying his handicraft from different angles.

As if in answer to his challenge the bell suddenly jangled, while the electric torch glowed.

"Great Scott!" he muttered, making sure that he had not given his apparatus a cross circuit. "It is from the other end of the wire. Yet, it is not dark yet. They can hardly have sent a visitation at this time."

He was perturbed, however. He ran toward the telephone and was soon talking to Myra.

"What has happened?" was his anxious greeting.

He was answered with a silvery laugh.

"Oh, ho; Ha, ha! How ridiculous!"

"But, I don't understand? Has something frightened you?" he persisted.

"Yes, it has!" was the surprising reply." And a very horrible beast, sir! It was a mouse! It ran across my bedroom floor and made me clamber up on a table. I had to call Willis to the rescue!"

Alden was astounded.

"But I got the signal that an astral body was in the room. Go look at that selenium cell, to see if it has been disturbed," he said. Myra did so, and reported that Willis had taken the lid off to hunt for the little gray miscreant.

"Well, keep it covered until you go to bed. I'm glad it was nothing more serious. I'll see you at the dance to-night, however. Good-bye."

He rang off, laughing. "Not a bad way at all, for testing the wires," he told himself. Then he made certain memoranda for his night's work.

And back within the unholy solitude of his leaden lined-chamber, the High Master of the Devil Worshippers was even busier in planning his own line of activities.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE TREACHEROUS VARNEY.

The Maynard mansion never looked more beautiful than it did when Payson Alden arrived that night. Mrs. Maynard was entertaining a number of the girl's friends with that conservative yet charming hospitality which was so characteristic of the real aristocrat.

The music room was festooned with smilax, the walls decorated with flowers, and the gardener had brought in from the conservatory of the estate a great array of the exquisite potted plants and flowering shrubs which had been the especial pride of Myra's father in his strange life of seclusion and study. The whole lower floor of the house was transformed into a veritable fairy bower, while the gay young people danced in the drawing room, through a garlanded doorway into the music room.

Myra, however, was the fairest blossom of them all. Alden's gloved hand trembled as he held hers, feasting his eyes upon the sweet vision of maidenly loveliness.

Her glorious wealth of golden hair was coiffed simply, yet so alluringly that he longed to caress it.

The ivory shoulders gleamed bewitchingly through the shimmering folds of silk. The depths of those azure orbs, turned up so joyously to his ardent glance, seemed more immeasurable than the arch of a summer sky.

"I'm so glad you have come," Myra told him. "My dance order has made me most unpopular, for I have selfishly insisted on saving several waltzes for you, my Lord Tardiness!"

"I could not help being late," Alden apologized, "for there were still some things to figure out, to make arrangements for quick action in case our alarm should . . . . .

A warning in the blue eyes interrupted him. Arthur Varney had approached them, his handsome features flushed with the jealous anger which burned within.

"My dance, Myra," he began impatiently, "and it is half over now. Hurry now!"

Alden restrained with difficulty a thoroughly excusable smile; the irritation of the other man was in a sense a compliment to himself.

And during the dances that followed he became more and more assured that Myra's preference for him was sincere enough to give his rival good reason for anxiety.

During one of these heavenly waltzes he did not observe the actions of the other man, who deliberately evaded a dance with an impatient girl at the far end of the drawing room. Varney, with a quick look about to see if he were observed, walked into the empty library.

He sat down in the big chair near the telephone battery-box, adjusted on the baseboard of the wall, near the floor. With a quick movement he leaned forward and inserted a tiny wedge of wood between the small clapper and the bell.

Half an hour later he repeated this operation, with equal secrecy, on the other extension.

Then he joined Myra and her mother, as they bade good night to the happy guests.

Alden longed for a farewel word with the girl, alone, but Varney was too ubiquitous. The other man watched every move he made, and was tenacious in his attendance.

So the physician satisfied himself with a wealth of meaning in his glance as he shook hands for the third time.

"Telephone me at once if you have any trouble," he said, as he went away. And Varney bit his lip with a droll light in his eyes. He followed the others shortly. His manner was triumphant.

The dancing had tired Myra more than she realized.

"Well, mother dear," she exclaimed, after the doors and windows on the lower floor had been securely locked by the cautious Willis, "I feel as though I could sleep for a week, without dreams, this time."

"I hope so, child," said her mother tenderly. "You have gone through dreadful experiences for a girl of your age. I hope it will soon end—these things leave scars on the memory which never really heal."

Myra was soon in bed, and had almost drifted to sleep when she suddenly remembered that the selenium cell had not been uncovered. She sprang to the floor and arranged it carefully, in the darkened room, with shades drawn to exclude even the moon's rays.

Then, like a child tired with too much play, she relaxed, too exhausted to worry over the threats of future trouble which had usually kept her sleepless for hours.

* * * * *

In the lead-lined chamber of the High Master, Arthur Varney stood before the unconscious figure of the evil pontiff, who had commanded him to hypnotize him.

Many minutes he waited, until at last the features of the coarse face twitched and the black eyes opened.

"I visited her room, in the astral, Varney. All is ready. She has left her window open. Now go, at once, with the brethren. Do not delay. No one knows of this, I am certain," said the Master proudly.

But even as he was speaking Payson Alden sat up in bed with a start. The wall light sent its sharp rays into his sleepy eyes, and the electric bell had barely ceased its jangling.

"Great Scott! The astral alarm!" he cried, as he ran toward the telephone.

He jerked the receiver from its hook in a frenzy of terror for the girl's safety. There was a provoking delay before the central operator gave the provoking reply: "The party doesn't answer, sir. You had better wait until morning."

"Try again!" he exclaimed. "It is a matter of life and death! Hurry!"

But no response rewarded his impatience.

At last he hung up the receiver. He was certain that something more grave than he had conjectured must have occurred in the big house if not a single soul were there to answer the call.

He hurriedly donned his clothes, placed a revolver in the pocket of his ulster, drew on an old hat and ran from the house.

It was very quiet in the semi-suburban district in which the Maynard estate was located. But the shaded street was not as deserted as was its usual wont, in this early hour of the morning.

A great black limousine, driven with noiseless engines, had come to a stop on the street, sheltered from the view of the house by some broad-spreading beech trees.

Arthur Varney, with his neck and chin covered with a black silk muffler, was the first to step out of the car. Behind him came the leader of the Black Order ceremonials.

Four other brethren descended to the pavement and stood together in a whispered conference.

"It is the hour commanded by the Master!" said Varney, looking at his watch in the dim light from the automobile's side lamp. "Get back into the machine, and we will begin!" commanded Varney.

The four men obeyed, as Varney clambered into the limousine behind them.

There in the darkness he gave strange commands, and made the manual gestures which had been taught him by the Master. The four men were soon cataleptic and he spoke to them with the tense, authoritative manner of his chief.

"Go to her bedroom and will that she be levitated out of the window," he commanded. "I will wait below!"

There was no reply, but Varney was certain that the astral forms had already left the physical shells behind. He slipped from the car, and followed by his sole remaining companion, Brother Zela, cautiously advanced through the shrubbery toward the summer-house in the garden.

The two men, with faces muffled in the folds of black handkerchiefs, now darted across a bare moonlit space, to the shadowy refuge of the rustic summer house.

"You wait here, and I will carry her to you!" he commanded.

All this time, Payson Alden, running with a speed which he had never attained in the best days of college prowess upon the athletic field, was speeding toward the Maynard home, his heart sinking with every step that drew him nearer.

It seemed as though he would never reach his goal.

Within Myra's bedroom the screen suddenly began to glow with a dull crimson glare!

The girl stirred uneasily in her sleep, as the horrid dream of the past three nights made its new visitation. The waving hands of the four dim spirits seemed to quiet her, however, as by a hypnotic spell.

Then it seemed to her that they were exerting some new and dreadful power upon her. She felt as though each of the eight sinewy hands were extended in the shape of a huge magnet. She was being drawn, drawn with a terrible burning force, which seemed to tear at every muscle, every bone, at her very heart!

Payson Alden had reached his journey's end at last. The sight of the black car caused him to whip out his revolver, and he peered cautiously inside. He saw apparently four sleepers or drunken men.

"What can it mean?" he thought. But he dismissed this perplexity from his mind, to rush through the shrubbery and toward the Maynard home.

Arthur Varney stood beneath Myra's window with hands extended, as though waiting for something to be laid in them. Alden saw the masked figure, and darted into the summer house

As he did so he bumped into the hiding Brother Zela.

The two men closed in a death grapple.

Around the wooden floor of the structure they struggled noiselessly. Alden fearing that a shot from his revolver would warn the man beneath the window.

Suddenly from the open window above, the figure of Myra Maynard seemed to float out on space.

Slowly she appeared, in the dim light of the moon, advancing from the office mechanically, inch by inch, as though drawn with difficulty by an unseen power.

Varney was impatient!

"Hurry!" he whispered.

But the inanimate body of the girl was provokingly slow as it swung free of the wall, and then gradually came nearer and nearer to him.

Within the summer house the combat grew more furious.

One arm at last free, Alden brought it around with all the force he could command against the other's shin!

He rose to his feet, peered toward the house, and to his horror saw Myra Maynard's sleeping body, clad in the shimmering silk night dress, clutched in the arms of the masked man.

He drew a line on the fellow's head with his revolver, but was astounded to see the other run toward him.

"Psst!" was the warning signal from Myra's captor, as to his amazement, the sleeping girl was thrust into Alden's own arms!

Then the other man disappeared, running fleetly toward the entrance to the driveway.

Alden, cautiously peering about, disappeared with the girl in his arms, gliding about the corner of the house.

Varney had reached the automobile before he realized that something had gone wrong with his calculations. He leaped into the car, snapped his fingers in the faces of the sleepers.

They rubbed their eyes, and sat upright, regarding him uneasily.

"Something is the matter with Brother Zela!" exclaimed Varney. "Come, we must get him and the girl!"

The five now skulked cautiously over the path which Varney had taken before. As they reached the summer house, he slipped into the shadow, stumbling over an unconscious form. They drew it out to the moon-light.

He pulled back the black silk handkerchief which covered the features, to behold the bleeding, battered face of the leader of ceremonies.

The man returned to his senses too weak for even a whisper.

"Quick, carry him to the car!" commanded Varney.

The four obeyed, returning through the shrubbery.

Payson Alden had tried vainly to arouse someone at the rear door of the house. He lifted Myra once more and now rushed to the front veranda, although he realized that this was a position exposed to the view of anyone on the thoroughfare.

"She is hypnotized," he muttered. "How on earth did she get downstairs this way, I wonder?"

His efforts to awaken the girl were no more successful than his attempt to waken someone within the house. He did not know that even the front door bell had been "doctored" by the cautious Varney.

He began to pound on the door with the butt of his revolver.

Just then the big black automobile swung into view along the street.

Several figures sprang to the ground and started up the drive toward him.

Alden banged still more lustily upon the door.

'Can they all be drugged?" he wondered hopelessly.

Then realizing that he was about to be surrounded, he tenderly laid the unconscious girl in the shelter of the brick portico support, and advanced toward the the approaching figures.

He drew his revolver and sent a half dozen shots at them in rapid succession.

The men retreated, on the run. They sprang into the car and, replying with a volley from their own weapons, disappeared from view, as the car picked up speed.

Alden turned in disgust. Mrs. Maynard in a dressing gown, had timidly opened the doorway, flanked by Willis.

"Quick, take Myra into the house!" cried the physician.

(Continued on next page.)

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The Mysteries of Myra

Written by HEREWARD CARRINGTON, The Distinguished Authority on Psychic Phenomena.

(Continued from previous page.)

The girl had been awakened from her unnatural slumber by the fusillade of shots. She screamed, and Mrs. Maynard began to sob hysterically.

Alden turned and ran down the driveway, leaving the three behind in utter confusion.

But it was of no avail!

The chambers of his weapon were empty, and the machine had disappeared down the street; he returned angrily chiding himself at his carelessness in letting them escape.

As he mounted the veranda steps Mrs. Maynard found her tongue.

"Why, Doctor Alden! What do you mean by this outrageous conduct What is Myra doing out of the house—and in her night dress? Explain it."

Alden shook his head helplessly.

"I can't! I don't know what it is all about. What did you do. Miss Myra?"

The girl could explain nothing. Mrs. Maynard's indignation increased, but Myra hushed her impetuously

"Mother—mother!", she cried, "Look at Dr. Alden's hand!"

The physician glanced down at his left hand and for the first time realised that it was bleeding profusely.

He straightened the fingers, although with pain.

"It is nothing but a flesh wound," he said stoically.

But Myra caught it, and drew him into the doorway.

"Poor hand! You must come right in and have it dressed—poor hand!" she crooned.

And the pain, the run, the danger, were all repaid a thousand times by the tone of her voice, and the gentle caress of her soft fingers.

(To be continued.)

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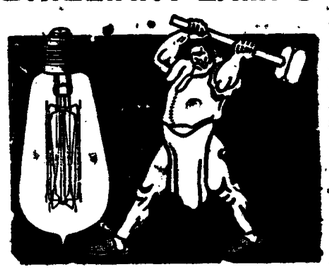

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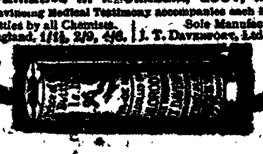

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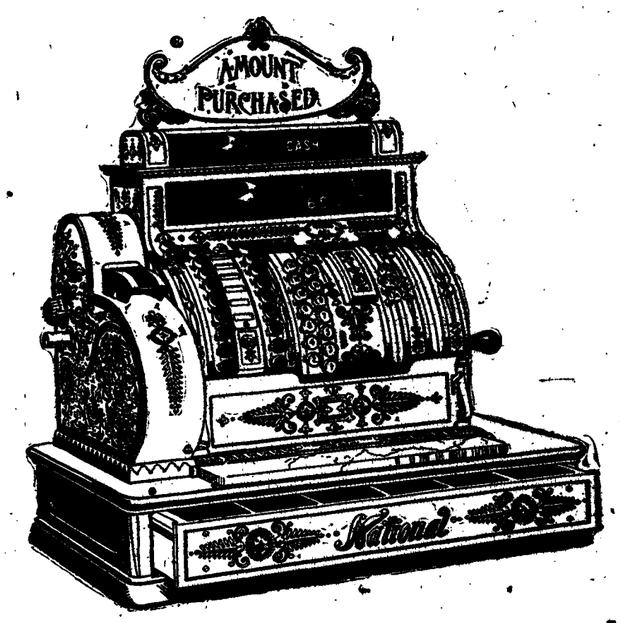

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